



HOME NEWS

Top civil servants may be asked to accept pay rises below 20%

By Maurice Corina. Industrial Editor. Although the Prime Minister is unlikely to delay publication of a report recommending substantial improvements to the remuneration of top public servants, Mr Wilson may ask some, such as heads of nationalized enterprises, to accept more modest pay rises.

seems to be that the report can be accepted in principle, but in view of the economic circumstances implementation might be delayed in most cases. At present the head of the home Civil Service, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Cabinet receive £17,350. This compares with £28,100 a year paid to the chairman of the British Steel Corporation and £23,100 to the heads of other large state enterprises.

servants received rises averaging £350 a year, taking effect from January 1 next, or where applicable from dates 12 months after the effective dates of the last recommended increases. However, they were assured that a more fundamental review of pay structures, delayed by past counter-inflation policies, would be completed by the end of this year.

SDLP may ease Irish Council campaign

From Robert Fisk. Belfast. While political parties in Northern Ireland have been preparing for the elections to the Ulster Convention, the Social Democratic and Labour Party is to consider whether there should be less emphasis on the Irish dimension, the policy which it has supported, to the anger of "loyalists", for more than two years.

Delegates to the SDLP's annual conference in Belfast next month are to be asked to consider a motion from the North Belfast branch that they should spend less time arguing about a future Council of Ireland and more on local political cooperation. What that means is that a number of rank and file SDLP members believe their aspirations for a united Ireland must be further submerged in view of the distrust and dislike which that has engendered among many Unionists.

Eire may try people for murders in England

From George Clark. Political Correspondent. Dublin. The Government of the Irish Republic would be prepared to extend to the whole of the United Kingdom the scope of its anti-terrorist Bill, which now provides for the trial in the republic of offences, including murder, committed in Northern Ireland, ministers made clear in Dublin yesterday.

The jurisdiction Bill covers murder, manslaughter, arson, hijacking of aircraft, ships and cars, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm, causing explosions, the possession and making of explosives, robbery and burglary, and offences connected with firearms.

represented if he decides to be present he would be taken in custody to Northern Ireland and while in custody there he would, under the law to be enacted at Westminster, be guaranteed absolute immunity in respect of any other matter arising before his arrival.

British law officers, are strenuously opposed in Dublin. The Government is genuinely concerned to act with the British Government to combat terrorism and bring offenders to justice.

Earlier it had been stated that consideration of the Bill by the Dail would be delayed, probably until after Christmas. The Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill was due to come before the Dail on Wednesday, but the debate has been postponed so that MPs can discuss as a matter of urgency the increase in the price of petrol.

Following directly from the agreement reached at the Sunningdale conference, the new legislation was specifically proposed to deal with the situation in Ireland. In the republic there is a wider interpretation of what is a "political offence" which means that it is more difficult to obtain an extradition order against someone who may be accused of an offence in Northern Ireland or Great Britain and who claims that he was politically motivated.

Section 12 makes provision for courts in Northern Ireland to obtain evidence in the republic for use at trials for similar offences committed in the South. One example would be if bombs were set off in the Republic by Protestant extremists from the North who escaped back into Ulster.

They point out that although army casualties have been reduced, a fact which they come, there is still apparent effective action to deal with increasing number of sect assassinations. Ministers point out that in the past two 319 people have been assassinated, 210 of them Catholics, most of them in the past months.

But under the new legislation, where the person is not extradited and yet there is evidence of crime against him, he will stand trial before the Special Criminal Court. Section 11 of the Bill makes provision for evidence to be taken in Ulster for use in trials before the special criminal court in the republic for extra-territorial offences. In Ulster the evidence would be taken by a judge of the Northern Ireland High Court in the presence of the members of the special criminal court from the republic.

There could be delays if the Bill has to be referred to the Supreme Court for a decision on this point. Ministers of the Irish Government said yesterday they believed the Bill is in order, since a legal commission, including two senior judges of the Supreme Court, has said the measure does not infringe the constitution.

Equally, the Irish Government is not optimistic about the ability of the new convention providing an opportunity power-sharing. It is openly in Dublin that the British Government ought to state firmly in advance of an election that this is what is expected. One possible "reprisal" could be a threat by the Government to withdraw security forces if the new convention refused to accommodate the minority. This would be regarded by the Irish Government as a disaster, yet Dublin is not known for growing pre on the Labour Government: a declaration that there was a phased withdrawal of troops power-sharing is not achieved.

Mr Lynch, the leader of the Opposition in the Dail, said yesterday that his party had doubts about the "constitutionality" of the Bill. That could raise again the awkward controversy over the written constitution of the republic, which recognizes Northern Ireland as part of the national territory.



"Before we go any further..."

Let me get some expert advice. After all, there's a lot of money tied up in that site of ours and finding out the way the market is going to develop. Why don't we call those Barrington Laurance people? They advise some of the most successful firms in the country.

Oh, you already have! Clever you!

Barrington Laurance

Fund inquiry plea rejected

The Prime Minister has rejected a request for an investigation by the Charity Commissioners into discrepancies in the accounts of the Bangladesh Fund, of which Mr John Stonehouse, the missing MP, was a director.

The request was rejected on the ground that the fund was never a charity.

Power-sharing not dead letter, Fabian says

By Our Political Staff. The collapse of the first power-sharing Executive in Northern Ireland last May not only required the British Labour Government to think again about Ulster, but has also given it the opportunity to develop its own specific approach, Mr David Bleakley, a former Northern Ireland Minister of Community Relations and a Labour member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, argues in a Fabian pamphlet, Crisis in Ireland, published yesterday.

'Bully boy' painted by Belfast child banned

By a Staff Reporter. A stark painting of a British soldier drawing a gun on a Belfast child, bearing the caption, "Resist the British bully boys", has been removed from an exhibition of children's paintings in the hall of St Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London, after complaints to the vicar.



The Painting which was removed after complaints.

Mr Prentice attacks disrespect for law

Respect for the law dropped and the bombin Birmingham and elsewhere synonimous with a more realistic, Mr Prentice, Sec of State for Education Science, told a Fabian and in Sunderland on Saturday.

Mr Prentice said: "We are all to blame for this. Certainly those of us in life have a special duty to clear support to the rule of law. The Labour Party once set a bad example week. The debates on Cross and the Shrew pickets were deplorable.

"When I meet old age pensioners in my constituency are afraid to open their eyes at night in case they are mugged for the contents of their handbags, I get angry with the intellectuals who defend breaking on the basis of dated class war theories

Inquiry says drink is a problem on trawlers

Charges of drunkenness against a trawler master were found not proven on Friday at a Department of Trade inquiry in Aberdeen. But Sheriff Principal George Gimson said: "The court is satisfied from the evidence in this case that there is a serious problem in regard to drinking on board trawlers."

Doctor cleared of adultery

A family doctor was cleared on Friday of committing adultery with one of his patients, a clergyman's wife, aged 54 (as reported in later editions of The Times on Saturday).

Weather forecast and recordings

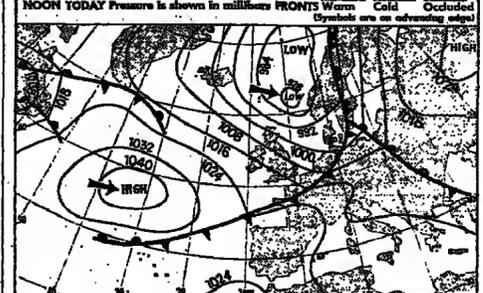


Table with weather forecasts for various regions including London, East Angles, Midlands, Channel Islands, and Scotland. Includes sun/moon rise and set times, and area forecasts.

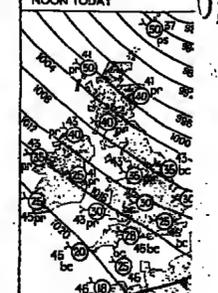


Table with weather recordings for various locations including London, East Angles, Midlands, Channel Islands, and Scotland. Includes sun/moon rise and set times, and area forecasts.

HOME NEWS

Best broadcasts in the House cut back to 3-4 weeks

Our Political Editor... whether, on the analogy of Hansard, the House should keep control over its broadcast of proceedings through the Speaker.



The Rev William Kirkpatrick celebrating Communion outside the disused St Mary's Church, Lambeth. His young communicants yesterday completed a pilgrimage to London from Canterbury to help Britain's homeless.

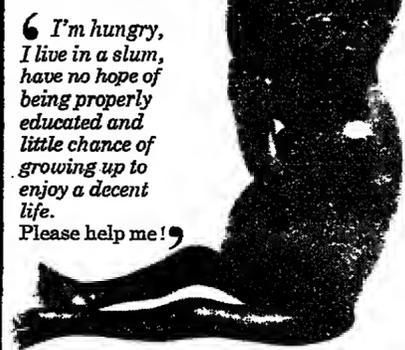
Drive against Marxist teachers

By Tina Devlin Educational Correspondent A national campaign has been launched against Marxist and progressive teachers who are said to be contributing to the breakdown of discipline in schools.

JPs back identity parade with no suspect

By a Staff Reporter In certain circumstances there is considerable merit in "dummy" police identification parades, at which no suspect is present, the Magistrates Association says in written evidence to the Devlin committee on identification procedures.

'I can't face my future'



I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!

Population Count Down. Every £25 we raise goes for a family planning worker for a month. £250 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

Union activists gather in London

Labour Editor... de union activists to the industries of many countries including communist Eastern Europe, the spring countries, Western Europe and Japan, begin a day conference on work-conditions in London today.

Right-wing win seen as threat to union reform

By Our Labour Editor... Mr Frank Booth, an organiser in the chemical and electricity industries, has been appointed Yorkshire regional secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

YOUR CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE

International calls Dial direct if you can - book early if you can't.

Subscribers with International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) facilities can now dial direct to many telephones in the following countries: Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, USA, West Germany.

THE REIGNING ERROR

The Crisis of World Inflation William Rees-Mogg The most exciting book I have read in long time and I would guess it would turn out to be one of the most influential books of the 1970's.

Moderates to urge caution in miners' pay claim

By Our Labour Editor... Miners' leaders are to meet tomorrow to discuss the shape of their next pay claim after the disastrous failure of the National Coal Board's attempts to win acceptance of a pit productivity scheme.

Action threat by white-collar transport staff

By Our Labour Editor... White-collar workers employed by British Road Services will discuss tomorrow calls for industrial action because of "widespread dissatisfaction" over a pay offer which falls short of the £40 for 40 hours recently awarded to lorry drivers in Scotland.

WHEN TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Bookings may be placed daily from Monday, December 2 between 8.30 am and 10.30 pm, ending December 23 at 10.30 pm. Calls for connection by the operator may be booked for the period from 6 pm Christmas Eve to midnight Boxing Day, and from 6 pm New Year's Eve to midnight New Year's Day.

HOW TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Subscribers in London with or telephone numbers dial 150 for bookings to countries in Europe and North West Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia); and dial 159 for bookings to all other countries.

Moreover, this year, the Cheap Rate will apply to most international dialled calls throughout Christmas Day and Boxing Day (Christmas Day and New Year's Day in Scotland only) whereas Standard Rate will apply to all operator placed calls during the period.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES

To enable our operators to concentrate on handling those calls where their assistance is essential, we regret we have to suspend certain facilities for international calls on Christmas Day only: 1 No assistance will be available to connect calls which can be dialled direct. 2 All special services requiring operator assistance (such as transferred charge calls, personal calls, credit card calls) will be withdrawn.

Keep this near you as a reminder

Post Office Telecommunications



Remember it pays to dial direct where you can

HOME NEWS

Arts get a boost as inquiry is launched and conference calls for Government cash

By Keneth Gosling Arts Reporter

A number of new initiatives which could have the most significant effect on the arts in Britain for many years took place at the weekend.

The moves include the establishment of the first general inquiry into the arts for more than 10 years, financed by the Gulbenkian Foundation and presided over by Lord Redcliffe-Maud; and an invitation by Mr Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, to the CBI and TUC to discuss industrial sponsorship.

The invitation came at a top-level conference organized by Sussex University and The Times Trust, the third in a series of Astor press workshops, held to debate the future of arts sponsorship in Britain and the roles of the media, industry and commerce, and government.

Its participants, including leading arts administrators, academics, and local authority and government representatives, achieved much unanimity about priorities, and there was a sense of urgency in some of their concluding statements.

They provided solid support for a call to the Government for more arts backing; and to the Arts Council to advise industry on arts sponsorship.

The Gulbenkian inquiry is expected to report early in 1976 with conclusions about the best

use of money and manpower, the future structure of arts support, and the function of regional arts associations and local authorities. It was set up after a joint approach by the Arts Council and the standing conference of regional arts associations.

Mr Anthony Wright, who will assist Lord Redcliffe-Maud, said they would tour the country seeking the views of all arts organizations. "We want to know what the problems are. An initial sum of £10,000 has been set aside for the inquiry, which has invited writing views to 99 Portland Place, London, W1N 4ET.

At the conference the main concern was over the best way of enabling the arts to be maintained and to flourish.

Mr Jenkins, in the keynote speech, expressed views which many later speakers voiced: that arts policy which lacks the support of the people is vulnerable, that there must be access to a wider public through television and by visits to local theatres by great national companies.

He said he was not free to distribute his £50m grant as he wished. Established committees restricted his freedom to manoeuvre.

Sir Hugh Willatt, secretary-general of the Arts Council, said that over 25 years or more the council had acquired obligations to 700 or 800 trading enterprises

and gave grants to between 2,000 and 3,000. But such grants did not guarantee commercial success.

He said the Arts Council's job was to respond, and was there with staff and specialist panels when anyone came to them with a constructive idea.

"I do not believe we do very often fail to detect something which is good and ought to be supported; it is a big thing to say, but I honestly believe it."

Sir Jack Lyons, the businessman, who introduced Sir Hugh, said however severe the problems, people would prefer to see large amounts spent on the arts. Otherwise there would be the remnants of the bingo halls, the betting shops would continue to prosper and our children and grandchildren would live in a cultural wasteland.

Mr Claud Wright, deputy secretary in the Department of Education and Science, said tax concessions to help the arts were the same in total as increased subsidy.

The discussion included a plea for more aid for literature and a comment from Sir Claus Moser, chairman of Covent Garden, that if another £10m were to come from all donors next year all the strains would go out of the situation.

Local government sponsorship produced a discussion on Manchester's successes by Mr Bernard Langton, chairman of Greater Manchester recreation

and arts committee. He said everyone, particularly the media, had failed to create a climate in which people like himself could operate.

He said doubling expenditure on the arts would mean 2p a week a household a year, or half a bottle of whisky, two packets of cigarettes and six pines of beer; and suggested a 1p rate for industry, which in Manchester would produce £4m.

The final session, on the media, brought opposing suggestions that newspapers gave either too little or too much space to arts subjects, but agreement that the BBC and independent television should put more of the products of sponsored organizations on their screens.

Firms, an insurance company official said, would find it better, more effective and more satisfying to support the arts than putting up with the kind of publicity they now get from sport.

It was not, however, a greatly encouraging occasion for Mr Jenkins whose initiative with the CBI and the TUC can succeed only if he can claim their absolute enthusiasm.

No union was represented there and only a handful of commercial concerns. Without the vital ingredient of their concern and participation, it may be sadly, back to the bingo balls.

Leading article, page 13



Mr John Boyd, a Labour Party and TUC veteran and contender for the general secretaryship of the engineering union, in his Sunday role as Salvation Army tuba player at Catford, South London.

Hardship claim over Pakistan entry system

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

The system for issuing entry certificates in Pakistan to dependants wishing to join men settled in Britain causes much hardship, the Rummy-made Trust says in a report published yesterday. Yet, when the Government introduced the system it claimed it would be more humane, the report adds.

It cites the cases of two Pakistanis in Scotland who sought a divorce to marry someone in Britain because they felt their wives in Pakistan would never get an entry certificate.

The report says that other people had not applied for entry certificates "because they feel that the process presents an insurmountable burden, while others are deterred from marrying at all".

The report by Mohammed Akram and Sarah Laigh, recommends sweeping changes in the system. The authors say: "At present it may take as long as four to six years for a Pakistani wife to go through the process of applying for and obtaining an entry clearance."

"In many cases the return journey to the entry clearance office may take as long as 24 hours, or even longer if she comes from the south of the Punjab. If, as is usually the case, she has to go several times, she may easily have to travel farther in miles to get the entry clearance than the whole journey to the United Kingdom."

"No doubt if clearances were not compulsory most people would still prefer to use them, but where the case is simple and the documentation clear, it is surely right that a wife should be able to travel without a clearance. Clearances are not compulsory for stu-

dents, where the documentation problems are similar. The report quotes into and searching questions of newly married wives.

"How long did you stay your husband the first time?" The report comes "While there appears to be little evidence that entry certificates officers intend to questions to be prying or courteous, it seems clear some interpreters take in interpreting the questions in the most embarrassing way possible.

The report argues that stringent requirements of British immigration authorities to prove their identity in fact require permits; so much so the legal rights of the citizens are neglected. The report also says that some interpreters take in interpreting the questions in the most embarrassing way possible.

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The report describes a network of scribes and has grown up, offering vices in those who im that they can cut out, paying intermediaries.

The strict requirements of the British entry certificate officers cause long delays, and tempt the ignorant to cut corners. Hence need on the British side stronger safeguards.

Where do you keep your beds? A study of the entry clearance procedure in Pakistan. Mohammed Akram with a commentary by Sarah Laigh. Rummy-made Trust, 62 G Place, London WC2N 4HH.

Anti-rape squad increased after new attack

From Our Cambridge

Detectives at Cambridge had their leave cancelled yesterday to help the city's 20-man anti-rape squad after a girl, the fourth in eight weeks, had been attacked.

The girl, who is in her 20s, was dragged from her bed-sitting room in the Newnham area between 3 am and 4 am yesterday. She was forced into the garden, where she was raped.

The special squad was set up after the first attack in October. The police said yesterday they had no clear description of the man they are seeking.

Detective Superintendent Bernard Hosson said yesterday: "These have all been terrifying attacks and all young women in Cambridge should take extreme precautions to protect themselves. They should lock their doors and windows at night and call us if they are in any doubt about anything."

A monument to the struggles of early unions

It is doubtful whether Barnsley can be considered the cradle of the coal mining industry, but it may certainly lay claim to powerful links with the emergence of trade unionism as a force to be reckoned with in the industry.

The trials and tribulations of the early leaders of organized labour in the middle of the last century were referred to recently by Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire president of the National Union of Mineworkers, when delegates gathered to celebrate the centenary of the opening of that lump of Victoriana in Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, the purpose-built headquarters of the Yorkshire NUM.

Mr Scargill chose to highlight the courage and conviction of the union leaders of the day who came under fairly heavy fire from a number of critics for spending £8,000 of union money on the building.

Critics are constant, for I well recall a similar uproar when the Yorkshire leaders decided to spend £6 a head on a luncheon in 1958 to mark the centenary of the formation of the union.

Regional report

Ronald Kershaw Barnsley

The short-lived memory of the 1958 expenditure was confined to the digestive tract as I recall, but the 1874 spending remains in the mass of Italian-Gothic masonry which has clearly appreciated in value and added to the assets of the Yorkshire area NUM, which incidentally is richer than the national body to which it belongs.

As a matter of record, it is interesting to note that the criticism of the money spent on the headquarters was referred to in a speech by Mr John Nornmanson, the first general secretary of the Yorkshire miners, later national vice-president of the union. At the opening he said: "It is not long since we had some hundreds of persons prowling round this building

and threatening to pull it down. But I am glad to say no one touched a stone."

The Barnsley Times and South Yorkshire Gazette of Saturday, November 7, 1874, regarded the opening of the new building as "an occurrence which has long been looked forward to with hopes and fears and it is one which for years, may generations to come will be looked back upon as the commencement of a new era in the history of labour."

The building has from time to time been referred to as "Camelot", not so much for the fact that the odd pinnacle protrudes to hide the chimney as for a not too oblique reference to the headquarters of King Arthur, a tag that Mr Scargill has accepted with some secret humour.

During the celebration of the centenary a number of books and records were available for perusal. One such volume recorded the transactions and results of the conference in 1863 of the National Association of Coal Lime and Ironstone Miners of Great Britain.

Opposing views on abortion in Tory pamphlet

By a Staff Reporter

The argument that abortion is less costly to the public than full-term pregnancy or confinement is set out in a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet published today.

Starting the case in favour of abortion, a zoologist, Mrs Christine Beazley, points out that between 1968 and 1973 the numbers have risen from 35,000 to 169,000, but are now levelling off. She disputes claims that liberal abortion encourages promiscuity.

The arguments against abortion are set out by the Conservative MP Mrs Jill Knight, who claims that since the Act was passed the number of backstreet abortions has increased. She also maintains that, contrary to assurances, numbers have risen and that medical experiments are proceeding on live foetuses.

Mrs Knight emphasises "the need for all human beings to accept the first right of all—the right to life".

Farm workers' pay offer 'totally inadequate'

By Alan Hamilton

An increase of £1.60 a week on basic agricultural wages, likely to be approved at a meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board on Thursday, is totally inadequate and will result in a cut in the real standard of living for farm workers, according to the Low Pay Unit.

The unit is an independent watchdog organization run by Mr Frank Field, who is also director of the Child Poverty Action Group. Mr Field has written to the wages board, and to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, urging an improved pay offer to the country's 300,000 farm workers.

The wages board proposal, which by the conventions of the agricultural industry's peculiar negotiating machinery would not normally be open to further negotiation, is an 11.2 per cent increase in basic rates, raising the farm workers' minimum rate to £27.80 from January 20.

The Low Pay Unit's direct approach to the wages board is thought to be the first time that an outside body has attempted to intervene directly in the establishment of an agricultural minimum wage. In his submission Mr Field urges the board to set a more generous basic rate.

Research by the unit concludes that, whereas the average wage for all male workers last April was £47.7 a week, including £5 overtime, that for agricultural workers was only £32 a week, including £7.3 overtime.

The average hourly a week worked in all industries was 43.7, while on farms it was 48.9. The unit concludes that the average weekly rate of £35 for all farm workers, with the adult rate payable at the age of 18. In its letter to Mr Foot, the unit urges him to use his powers to advise wages councils and wages boards on the level of statutory minimum wages that they should impose.

NHS administrative staff's action will affect nurses

By John Roper Medical Reporter

Nurses are the first workers in the National Health Service likely to feel the effect of the decision by administrative staff to work an hour less a week and to ban overtime in support of their claim for a shorter working week.

The recent £171m pay award to nurses, backdated to May 23, faced finance departments with a complex operation, at a time when they had dealt with some sixty pay awards during the year in addition to their normal work.

As a result of the Halsbury recommendations on nurses' pay, the number of scales has been condensed from about 300 to about 60, an operation which will assist pay staffs in the long run but is causing great difficulty at present.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees, one of the unions supporting the industrial action, who is being taken to court because of its failure to act in two years of discussions, hopes that its 90,000 members will support the action.

The union with the biggest membership concerned—the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which has instructed 70,000 members to go slow from today, hopes a short campaign will prevent any ill effects on patients. The industrial action affects everyone in administration, from senior officers to typists and clerks, who may be concerned, for example, with medical records.

But at least 3,000 senior administrative staff in the service have been left to decide on their own action. The Institute of Health Services Administrators says that it fully shares the frustrations of the staff side in trying to negotiate since March 1972, a modest improvement in hours which would bring them into line with the Civil Service and local government service. It was sympathetic to the aims of the present action but the issue was not in its view, one to everyone in administration of industrial action to the members. Participation would be left to each individual to decide.

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From Dec. 2nd The West End Carpet Co. are staging a unique exhibition of the finest Persian rugs, together with an important selection of old and antique pieces. This collection will be one of the best ever to be shown in Europe.

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We wish to express our thanks to the following international Carpet Companies who assisted us in the preparation of this exhibition.

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Advertisement for West Dock Avonmouth, featuring a map of the dock area and text describing its facilities and location. Includes the slogan 'WEST WAY - THE BEST WAY!' and contact information for the Port of Bristol Authority.

Advertisement for West End Carpet Co. Ltd., featuring a decorative border and text promoting a rug exhibition. Includes contact details for the company in London.

Advertisement for CM & G Life Assurance Society, featuring a decorative border and text promoting a gold watch and endowment policy. Includes a coupon for requesting details.

## If you want better drivers you need better cars.

Today, 80 million passenger cars drive on Europe's roads. 80 million European drivers are constant targets for road safety campaigns telling them to drive cautiously, be reasonable, stay in control.

All well and good. But it's hardly fair to expect everything from the driver. He's only partly responsible for safety on the roads. There are the car and the road itself to consider too.

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### A driver is far more complex than his car.

Because he's only human, a driver can make mistakes. Through trying to understand the problems of the driver we've learned how to design cars that help to compensate for driver error. "Forgiving" cars, they have been called.

### Our first principle: A carefully designed car makes it easier to drive carefully.

It's easy to ask drivers to take more care on the roads. But it's unfair if at the same time you're asking them to drive in cars that aren't as safe as they could be. That's why, for instance, there is at least 87 percent visibility from the driving seat of a Mercedes-Benz.

### Our second principle: Cut down noise and you cut down tension.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more tolerant. But it's unfair when they're faced with thoughtless car design. Damping, to cut down noise and vibration from the engine and road, is as much part of car design as the shape of the body. And it's just as important. Because a smooth ride in peace and quiet helps keep you relaxed.

### Our third principle: It takes a safer car to make a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more safety-conscious. But it's unfair if they have to rely on brakes that are no match for the engine.

The brakes on a Mercedes more than equal the engine's power. The chassis can cope with speeds far higher than the car's maximum. In a Mercedes, 'active' and 'passive' safety aren't different things - they work together. More than 100 items of design and equipment make up the one integrated safety system.

### Our fourth principle: A comfortable driver is a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be calm and patient. But it's unfair if their cars are cramped, uncomfortable and awkward to handle.

Everything about a Mercedes is designed to make driving as easy as possible. There's plenty of space and comfort, and all con-

trols and instruments are logically positioned to be easy to use and read.

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And a driver who's tired, tense and under strain, far from showing consideration, is likely to react angrily.

### Our fifth principle: A better car is the best value.

It's easy to ask drivers to be happy with today's cars. But it's unfair if the cars you are offering them have been developed too fast and built too cheaply.

At first they may seem exciting. But the glamour soon wears thin when the faults start to crop up and the bills come in.

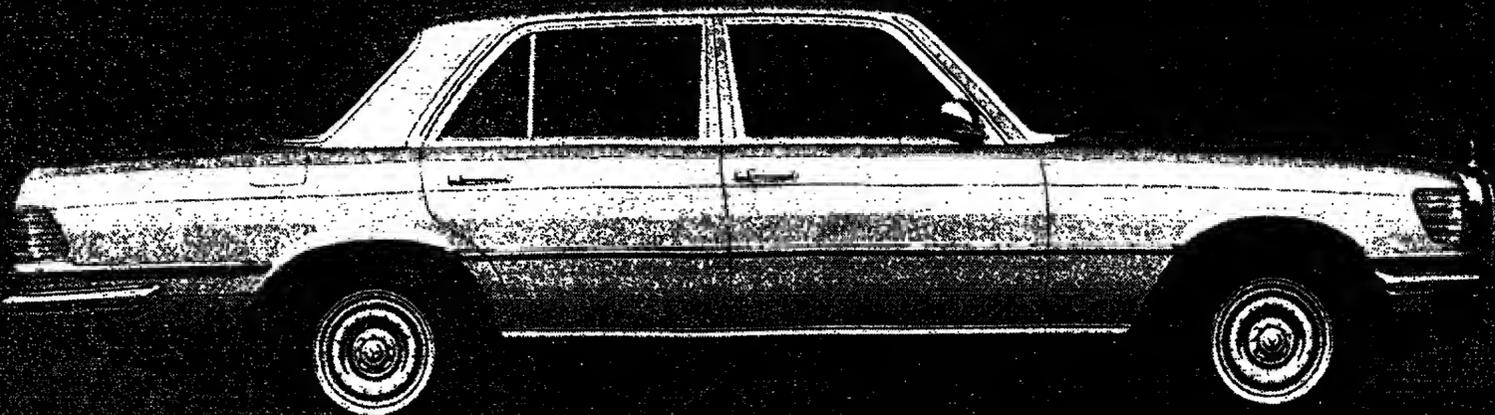
The price of a Mercedes is a fair reflection of its technical excellence and reliability.

Fuel consumption is in reasonable proportion to performance.

Running costs are in line with its efficiency. It's hardly surprising Mercedes are popular with drivers the world over. Drivers are happy with a Mercedes because it's a better car all round. Which is why when they change a Mercedes it's another Mercedes they change to.



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WEST EUROPE

Paris summit will face difficulty in reaching agreement on energy policy for Community

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, Dec 8 The shadow of Dr Kissinger will fall across tomorrow's EEC summit conference in Paris. On the most divisive issue on the agenda, the EEC's internal and external energy policy, the concession President Giscard d'Estaing most wants from his EEC partners is likely to annoy Dr Kissinger. And the foreign ministers of all the Nine (except Ireland) will be meeting the American Secretary of State at the semi-annual Nato ministerial gathering in Brussels on Thursday and Friday. Energy is the field where summit preparations in Brussels have made least progress. The Germans see it as the most important single issue, but the French are maintaining their lonely boycott of the energy consumers' group, which is backed by America, and are preventing the EEC as a unit from being represented on the group's offshoot, the International Energy Agency. They are not expected to rejoin on this, except perhaps by permitting the European Commission to have observer status. Giscard d'Estaing is to be denied any plums from this summit pudding, his partners will have to support his plan for an early conference of oil consumer and oil producing nations. To quote Dr Kissinger, who insists that a solid consumer group should come first, this may have to be "well prepared", that is somewhat delayed. The British also have an energy problem: the Germans, Dutch and French are pressing for a common energy market. Theoretically this would mean that in the event of an Arab embargo, Britain would have to share its North Sea oil more completely with its EEC partners than envisaged in the consumer group agreement. The over-ambitious ambition in Brussels is for a modest summit package. At foreign minister level there has been good progress on how in broad terms the EEC's deficit and surplus countries should tackle inflation and unemployment. The need to reinforce the role of the monetary cooperation fund will be agreed.

The problem of economic and monetary union, along with some institutional questions, could well be passed to the committee of "wise men" which the Belgian Prime Minister is expected to call for. The establishment on January 1 of a three-year regional development fund with about 1,400 million units of account (roughly £580m) has been agreed in principle, but not its distribution. With most other countries having stable axes to grind, the Benelux countries could find themselves in the role of mediator, not least when Mr Wilson raises the problems of renegotiation. Mr Kissinger writes from Paris: The Elysee palace today declined to comment on Mr Wilson's tough-sounding speech last night to London mayors. But some French officials interpreted it as the Prime Minister's opening gambit with his summit colleagues. Mr Wilson can expect to be questioned closely in Paris tomorrow and on Tuesday in an effort to find out whether he is likely to recommend that Britain should stay in the EEC. On the face of it his speech will strengthen those at the Foreign Ministry in Paris who favour the kind of compromise in the Community budget problem which appeared as a shimmering hope at last Tuesday night's dinner meeting between Mr Wilson and M Giscard d'Estaing. The speech may well have been discussed with the French President had another of his telephone conversations with Mr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, this morning. France's hope that the summit meeting will produce a reinforcement of European institutions was emphasized at the summit in May with its failure. Dan van der Pijl writes from Bonn: If the European summit is a failure, it will not be for want of West German efforts towards making it a success. Herr Schmidt has been travelling, or having long telephone conversations with Community leaders, so much in recent weeks that he has almost become a rival to the peripatetic Dr Kissinger.

As far as Herr Schmidt is concerned, the overriding theme in Paris must be economic cooperation among the Nine in the broadest sense. Time and time again in recent weeks he has spelled out his message, which can be boiled down to a warning that if we do not all hang together, we shall most assuredly hang separately. When it comes to Community cooperation, or rather a common front, in the crucial field of energy, the West Germans identify the go-it-alone policy of France as a major obstacle. Peter Nicholson writes from Rome: Superficially the Italian look ill-prepared to face a summit just after forming a new government in the midst of serious internal worries. In fact the mood is far from unworkmanlike. Signor Aldo Moro, the Prime Minister, told parliament when presenting his programme that there was no alternative to an authentic Community. The Italians want to see progress in Paris on regional development. At the same time they will support any proposals which look like favouring integration and the strengthening of Community institutions. Hence, they would certainly approve of French suggestions for advances towards a distributive budget. Parliament and away from the unanimity rule in the Council of Ministers. George Clark writes from Dublin: The Irish Government sees little chance of Britain being able to change the formula agreed for contributions to the EEC budget. Although there has been no formal decision or announcement, Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and other ministers are making it plain that in the event of Britain deciding to withdraw from the EEC, the republic will continue as a member. The Irish expect that approval will be given in Paris for a regional fund of £600m to be spent over three years. They have been told that the republic will be offered 6 per cent of the fund, but they are asking for 10 per cent. According to reliable sources, Britain is asking for 28 per cent.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn enjoying a smoked herring during a visit yesterday to the Skansen open-air museum in Stockholm.

Nobel award tomorrow to Solzhenitsyn

Stockholm, Dec 8—Alexander Solzhenitsyn arrived in Stockholm last night to receive his Nobel prize for literature at a ceremony on Tuesday. The exiled Soviet author won the prize in 1970 but had been unable to attend the prize-giving ceremonies. Accompanied by his wife, he travelled by train from Switzerland to Stockholm, where he was transferred to a car for the journey to his hotel to avoid the crowd of reporters waiting at the main station. Today Mr Solzhenitsyn went sightseeing in the city. Tomorrow he is to attend a reception at the Stockholm stock exchange, which is his headquarters for the Nobel committee; and on Wednesday he will have dinner with King Carl XVI Gustaf. He will hold a private press conference on Thursday.—UPI. Essen, Dec 8.—A noisy, radical leftist demonstration marked the world premiere last night of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's only drama, The Republic of Work. The play was interrupted for 15 minutes as demonstrators showered the audience with leaflets calling the exiled Soviet author a "bailiff of reaction". A poster, put up on the stage, said: "Who supports fascism in Chile has no right to attack Stalinism." Scuffling broke out when a Yugoslav emigrant, who had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union, ran out on to the stage and tore down the poster. Mr Solzhenitsyn has written a second, "milder" version of the play, which was produced in the United States. But the original version had never been staged until last night's performance.—AP.

Mr Brezhnev, after being late again yesterday for the final round of talks, made a big effort to remove any impression among journalists that he was unwelcome when he was seen off at Orly airport by M Giscard d'Estaing. Smiling and relaxed with reporters, he said he was "completely satisfied" with the results of his talks. The passage in the communiqué on the East-West security conference, which officials said had been personally worked out by the two leaders, spoke of "good premises" having been created to permit now the early holding of the third phase of the conference, in Helsinki where it begins. There is talk in Paris now that the second stage could be wound up in about three months and the top-level stage held before next summer. President Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation from Mr Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union. Officials said the visit would probably take place next autumn. The Geneva conference is still in its second stage with Western nations insisting there must be genuine progress on the question of human contacts between Mr Brezhnev and Communist countries. Holding the third stage at summit or foreign minister level has been made dependent on concessions by the Communist countries. But the statement yesterday said the French President and Mr Brezhnev were agreed that substantial progress had been made during recent weeks. French officials mentioned progress on the text concerning with reuniting separated families and also spoke of a change of intentions by participants. In other words Paris believes that Mr Brezhnev in order to get the security conference summit, he so much wants, has shown a willingness to permit advances in ways sought by the West. While the two statesmen were expressing pleasure over the trade agreements they signed during their talks, Mr Georges Pompidou, the French Communist leader, judged it necessary to state publicly that co-existence "can never mean the maintenance of the political and social status quo". After dining with Mr Brezhnev, he issued a statement emphasizing that the position of the French Communist Party and Soviet Communist parties were different.

Andalucia is praying for end of drought

From Harry Debelius Seville, Dec 8 Special prayers for rain were said all over southern Spain today. The region is affected by drought which is killing cattle, burning crops and threatening the water supplies of big cities. The Government last Friday authorized loans without interest for farmers to buy feed for livestock and to help them through a season of withered crops. But this was not enough to raise the spirits of the people of the largely agricultural southern half of the country. The last time it rained in Seville was on November 15. The people remember the date today. The region is affected by drought which is killing cattle, burning crops and threatening the water supplies of big cities. The Government last Friday authorized loans without interest for farmers to buy feed for livestock and to help them through a season of withered crops. But this was not enough to raise the spirits of the people of the largely agricultural southern half of the country.

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Signor Moro wins vote of confidence

From Peter Nichols Rome, Dec 8 Signor Aldo Moro yesterday won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by 355 votes to 226 and the new Government was empowered to take over the country's affairs after the longest crisis since the end of the war. It is a minority coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans, but with support from the Socialists and Social Democrats. The Liberals abstained for the first time in a vote of confidence for a government based on a centre-right alliance. The Communist who voted against the coalition,

promised "an open and loyal" opposition. Signor Moro was optimistic about the future and excluded any new financial and monetary restrictions. But the economic crisis has yet to be fully faced. Signor Moro will face an immediate test in his forthcoming meetings with the trade unions. He has promised a cleansing of public life. The Christian Democrats are facing a real threat to their political hegemony. The party has had a series of unprecedented political defeats which began in May with its failure to reject the divorce law. Fears are being expressed that the party may once again lose heavily in the regional elections due in the spring or early summer. Corruption is one of the allegations against the party. But more important is the increasing feeling that the Christian Democrats have still not grasped the extent of the gap between the party's outlook and public opinion. The most favourable sign for Signor Moro is a reasonably wide acknowledgment in the press that the confidence debate has shown a heartening contact between Parliament and public opinion.

Text of Wilson speech on how to get the EEC ball 'out of the scrum'

"This is the text of a speech made by Mr Wilson on Saturday at the annual dinner of the London Labour Mayors' Association. "On Monday and Tuesday, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and I will be in Paris for a meeting of the heads of government of the European Community countries which will, I think, come to be known as the European Council. This is a follow-up to the successful informal exchange of views between heads of government which took place in London in May 1973 and other questions in Paris early in September. "A great deal of work has been put into preparing for these high level talks. Certainly in judge from the meetings in London, the German Federal Chancellor, Mr Chequers last weekend, and with the French President in Paris on Tuesday, we should be able to tackle the most important economic problems, particularly inflation and unemployment, energy, international trade, and the challenge to the world's financial system caused by the growing surpluses held by oil exporting countries. To get a clearer idea of where we all stand, and the greatest possible identity of views on these matters, will be of the highest importance. "We are not meeting exclusively of even mainly to talk about Britain's negotiations with the 1971 terms of entry into the European Community, though that will not be far from the minds of any of us. "But it is imperative that our partners to Europe should know exactly where the British Labour Government stands—where indeed we have always stood. "The position which we put forward on behalf of the party since the terms of entry into the Community became known in 1971 has been totally consistent, and indeed it is the line we have taken ever since. During the previous Labour Government, we made our first approaches to Europe in 1966. "We said then, in the light of the fact that the terms would be good for Britain and good for Europe. But at no point over these years have I disguised my conviction that we should reject terms which would cripple Britain's ability to solve her own problems, and prevent Britain from making the contribution to Europe of which she is capable. "The kind of terms we proposed in 1967 are precisely the kind of terms for which we are negotiating now. "When I read the assessment of commentators who have shown their bias and financial commitment to the party who now command us for seeking the right terms in place of those they so eagerly supported in 1971, it is plain that it is they who have changed, not the Labour Party or its leader. "We are negotiating with a real intent to achieve precisely what the resolution which I put before the National Executive Committee in July, 1971, and commended to the conference the following October. "The specific issues with which we are concerned are set out in the manifesto which we put before the country in February, and restated in the manifesto for the October 1973 election. These elections the British people have endorsed our policy on the Community, and accepted our pledge that, within months of the election, we will give the British people the final say which will be binding on the Government through the ballot box—on whether they accept the terms we stay in or reject the terms and come out. "The position of the Government is clear. If negotiations are successful, it is the policy of the Labour Party that, in view of the unique importance of the issue, we should have the right to decide. If these two tests are passed, a successful renegotiation would mean the approval of the majority of the British people, then we shall be ready to play our full part in developing a new and wider European Community. "If negotiations do not succeed, we shall not regard the treaty obligations as binding upon us. We shall then put to the British people the reasons why we find the new terms unacceptable, and consult them on the advisability of withdrawing from the Community. "That was what we said in the February manifesto. That has been the policy of the Labour Party, and it is the policy of the Government, endorsed by the people. "Our negotiations stand or fall on the issues set out in our policy. It is not our intention to be sidetracked by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in his first statement on these matters to the Council of Ministers of the Community at the beginning of April. "I am not sure even now how fully they are understood or appreciated by all those with whom we are negotiating; so I will summarize them again tonight. "(1) Major changes in the common agricultural policy, so that it ceases to be a threat to the world trade in food production, and so that low-cost producers outside Europe can continue to have access to the British food market. 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"(7) No harmonization of value added tax which would require us to raise taxes. "Those are the terms we seek, and it is our success in achieving them that the issue will be decided. They are the terms on which every Labour Member of Parliament, every Labour candidate, all of us, fought two general elections. "For me, for the Government, the guidelines for the negotiations are set out in the manifesto. Whatever the outcome, we shall abide by them. "It stands to reason that provided we get the right terms, but only if we get the right terms—I shall commend them to the British people, and recommend that they should stay in and play their full part in the development of the Community. "I have made this clear again this week, and I shall repeat it at the meeting of the European Council next week. "Having put the issue twice to the people within this year, I owe it not only to the party, but also to those with whom we are negotiating, to make it clear that those are the terms and we do not intend to add to them. "I have been concerned to read a number of press reports, which might mislead our partners in Europe, to the effect that there is only one issue that really matters—the size of Britain's budgetary contribution. This question is important, but satisfaction on this is manifestly not enough. "That is why I have throughout been emphasizing the importance of the other issues. "We have already made substantial progress on some of them. As a result of a decision by the whole Community, the common agricultural policy is to be subject to a thorough review and stocktaking. "But already the Minister of Agriculture has in urgent and crucial negotiations, succeeded in securing the necessary freedom in Britain to act, for example, on beef. "And so sugar, where the terms we so strongly criticized in 1971 have now been proved to be as we said they were—insubstantial and inadequate, we have at last secured what our predecessors failed to obtain: guaranteed access for 1.4m tons of sugar from the developing countries of the Commonwealth. While perhaps the Conservatives cannot be blamed for failing to see that 1974 would end in conditions of a world shortage of sugar, it is ironic that this shortage coincides with the very moment they set for ending our right to import from outside, and the guarantee for Commonwealth developing countries whose firm continuance we demanded. "On the manifesto requirement for a referendum, this year's good progress has been made. The negotiations this summer in Jamaica covering African, Caribbean and Pacific questions were marked by considerable success by Judith Hart in extending the arrangements under Protocol 22. 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OVERSEAS

Turkish Cypriots are suspicious over Makarios peace move

From Paul Martin Nicosia, Dec 8 Mr Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, today warned President Makarios to "face up to realities in Cyprus". If the archbishop followed this advice, Mr Denktaş added, he would remain for a settlement. Since Archbishop Makarios returned here yesterday to a triumphant welcome from Greek Cypriots, the Turks have shown much suspicion, awaiting evidence of his proclaimed peace mission. He told the 125,000 people gathered to meet him that he would do everything possible to bring about a settlement. However, his return has exposed the fundamental differences between the two communities over the shape that such a settlement should take. Although he indicated flexibility on the Greek side, he told his audience that he would not accept any transfer of populations. In his reaction today, Mr Denktaş said that if this were the "common line" drawn during the archbishop's talks in Athens, then the situation was back to an impasse. "I cannot say that the inter-communal talks can go on, without hearing Makarios say that he agrees to some geographical basis for a settlement." Mr Denktaş went on to say, however, that he believed the archbishop's speech had enhanced the prospects of peace. "We appreciate his strange peace-making role," Mr Denktaş said, adding sardonically: "As far as we can remember him, he has always caused trouble." Before the archbishop's return, the Turkish Cypriots had threatened to withdraw from inter-communal talks if he came back. The archbishop spent today

with relatives and is expected to return to his presidential duties tomorrow. He plans to visit refugee camps later week. So far the archbishop given no indication of the form of settlement he envisages, said in his address that would make no promises he may not be able to fulfil. This has been taken as an indication that his view of settlement may not be so removed from that of Glafkos Clerides, the President, as had been expected. His return is viewed by Greek Cypriots as a unilateral move, as they prepare for next round of talks with Turkish Cypriot leader. Although no date has been set for the next round of talks, growing optimism on both sides is evident. They will meet in Nicosia in preparation for Turkish Cypriot leaders to meet tomorrow to draw policy now that the archbishop has entered the scene. "We are ready to talk Makarios as the leader of the community," Mr Denktaş said. "But we cannot accept this as the representative of the Cyprus Republic and the are just a community in republican looking to him for concessions or fer justice." "I am giving a lot of support for the archbishop's peace approach, in the hope that he is able to do what he cannot do himself. But we cannot give self-government to the two communities without developing ourselves until realities push the two sides to a negotiating table." Although the Turkish Cypriots ruled out a geographical division along the lines of the Turkish invading force, he has left the door open for geographical settlement in cantonal basis.

Soyuz 16 lands after dress rehearsal for link-up

Moscow, Dec 8.—The Soviet Union's latest rehearsal for next July's space link-up with an American Apollo craft ended successfully today after six days in orbit. The two Soviet cosmonauts, Colonel Anatoly Filipchenko and Mr Nikolai Rukavishnikov, soft-landed in a northern Kazakhstan 180 miles north of the small steppe town of Dzhezkazgan this morning. The Soyuz 16 spacecraft, modernized to meet the requirements of the American-Soviet link-up, had functioned normally at all stages and the cosmonauts felt well, Tass reported. Schoolboys at Kettering, Northants, who have made a hobby of tracking spaceships, bear the Soviet message by announcing the descent of Soyuz 16 30 minutes before Moscow radio broke the news. The schoolboys were also ahead with the announcement of the blast-off last Monday. The Soviet Union does not announce beforehand its space programme and there is no way of knowing therefore whether Soyuz 16's successful six-day flight marks the end of the rehearsals here for the docking with Apollo next year. But mishaps have dogged Soviet space programme the past few years, and a report here yesterday referred to ground trials of the link mechanisms. This left open possibility of yet more Soyuz 16's proving flights, despite the fact that Soyuz 16's reheat which went off without hitch. The previous Soyuz launched last August, looped a fault and apparatus overshot its docking port, Saljut 3, Russia's space station. Colonel Filipchenko performed in space and the only plan to avoid contact made against them was they woke up at 6 am in of taking their full sleep. The Soviet-American rendezvous next July is limited to Earth orbiting on the political horizon. It tended to be a triumph landmark in East-West detente, testing the willingness of the two super-powers cooperate in all areas of endeavours, as well as technological superiority all other nations, including China and Western Europe.

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Mr Vorster speaks of a 'ghastly alternative'

Pretoria, Dec 8.—Following is the full text of Mr Vorster's statement: "However one may look at the matter, it is a great pity that the attempt made on Friday in Lusaka to reach an agreement between Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana was unsuccessful. "If there was to signify the end of all future negotiations it would be a ghastly alternative. "While our country cannot at this stage make a final assessment, nor would we wish to do so, it is necessary briefly to draw attention to the issues at stake. "1. Negotiations in Cape Town, Pretoria, Salisbury and Lusaka made very good progress until Friday when the discussions were conducted throughout in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. "2. Promising new points of agreement were reached which would open the prospect of a complete and speedy solution. "3. Rhodesia adopted a very open and reasonable attitude, and throughout fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments. I have no doubt in this respect that Rhodesia would have honoured any future commitments. "4. Zambia, as well as the other parties also made an honest attempt to find a solution and made a full contribution to this end. "5. As we see it, the discussions founded as the result of the demand at the end of the proceed-

ings. This demand was in conflict with the spirit, intent and result of the agreement up to that point. "Rhodesia cannot therefore be blamed for the failure of the negotiations. "7. Unless the other parties to the Lusaka talks and methods of approach which were used before the deadline on Friday cannot be assumed that agreement cannot be reached. "8. Without interfering in one's domestic affairs, Africa did everything to bring parties together and to bring understanding for each other. In this connection, expense was not spared. South Africa meticulously carried out its commitments. "It is clear that Rhodesia has been unfairly treated by the world, African states, and in South Africa itself against the attempts to reach a solution. But on the credit side, it should be noted that contacts were established to be favourable for future understanding and making it possible. "9. The Government of Rhodesia should be commended for its efforts in the past, to reach understanding. "10. South Africa will continue its efforts, if at all possible, to bring the parties together around the conference table alternative is too ghastly to contemplate.—Reuter.

Text of Smith rejection

Salisbury, Dec 8.—Following is the text of the statement issued yesterday by the office of Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister. "Consistent with détente which has developed recently in southern Africa, discussions on the Rhodesia issue have taken place in Pretoria, Lusaka and Salisbury. Resulting from these discussions the Rhodesian Government agreed to mount a constitutional conference on certain conditions. "First, that there should be a cessation of terrorism in accordance with the Prime Minister's frequently stated principle that he would only be prepared to discuss constitutional issues with those who undertook to work constructively within the law. "Secondly, that any constitutional conference would have to accept that there would be no lowering of standards. "Accordingly, and with the con-

currence of the Rhodesian Government, discussions were held in Lusaka this week between 18 African states, including the banned African organization and six from the ANC—Tan and Botswana. Following on discussions on the Rhodesia issue, the Prime Minister and the Presidents and representatives of the Rhodesian Government. "At this meeting our representatives were informed that there would be no cessation of terrorism unless it was agreed that a condition of the constitutional conference was that it would be based on immediate majority rule. "These proposals are not a table to the Rhodesian Government. However, the Rhodesian Government is prepared to discuss the policy of promoting cooperation and peaceful co-existence in southern Africa and will continue to pursue this objective.—Reuter.



OVERSEAS

Chile junta's last-minute boycott of Peru celebrations shows Cuba question as divisive as ever

Our Correspondent in Lima, Dec 8. The Cuban question, it seems, still a divisive as ever in America, judging from the minute decision by General Pinochet, the Chilean military leader, not to join in Peru's independence celebrations...

American country's stand on Cuba has for long been a barometer of how far it is prepared to go vis-a-vis the United States, rather than a sign of direct political affinity with the Castro regime.

General Hugo Bonzer, Bolivian head of state. The absence of the other leaders from Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru, Chile, hodes ill for Peru. It represents the clear failure of the Peruvian Foreign Minister's repeated calls this year for unity, peace and a respect for the non-intervention of states in South America.

PLO to try hijackers of VC10 'for murder'

Beirut, Dec 8.—Four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC10 airliner to Tunis last month are now in the custody of the Palestine Liberation Organization, probably in Cairo, and will go on trial as promised by the PLO.

When heroines were heroines and not just decorations

My favourite heroine in twentieth-century literature is Flora Poste (formerly of Cold Comfort Farm, Howling, Sussex) and she voiced the feeling we all get when much loved books are discussed by strangers: "One of the disadvantages of almost universal education was the fact that all kinds of persons acquired a familiarity with one's favourite authors. It gave one a curious feeling; it was like seeing a drunken stranger wrapped in one's dressing gown."

Queensland blow to Mr Whitlam

Our Correspondent in Brisbane, Dec 8. The devastating defeat for the Labor Party yesterday in the Queensland state election has redoubled opposition pressure for a federal election next year.

Three dead in Argentine political violence

Buenos Aires, Dec 8.—Men firing from a speeding car shot dead a right-wing Peronist municipal councillor and a companion near Buenos Aires at the weekend, a few hours after a left-winger had been dragged out of his house and shot dead.

Arrests in bed in campus raids by police

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 8.—More than 500 police military police raided two main universities here to quell student unrest over rising prices. They arrested at least 22 people.

Students bury U Thant in mausoleum of their own

Rangoon, Dec 8.—The body of U Thant, the former United Nations Secretary-General, was buried here today at a site chosen by students in defiance of relatives who wanted him buried elsewhere in the city.

Heavy fighting in S Vietnam for rice harvest

Saigon, Dec 8.—Government and communist forces sustained heavy casualties in two days of bitter fighting over possession of the rice harvest in the Mekong Delta military sources said today.

Zaire President in Kenya

Nairobi, Dec 6.—President Mobutu of Zaire has arrived in Kenya for a 24-hour stay on his way to China.

Boy of 15 jailed for 21 years in Nigeria

Lagos, Dec 8.—A Nigerian boy of 15 has been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment for his part in the armed robbery of a taxi, it was announced in Lagos today. Two men accused with him were jailed for 24 years.

Military manual on sale to Chinese public

David Bonavia in Beijing, Dec 8. The publication in Peking of a manual on military tactics for the ordinary citizen is to reflect increased confidence that the Communist Party can exercise full control over the Chinese armed forces.

Arrests in bed in campus raids by police

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 8.—More than 500 police military police raided two main universities here to quell student unrest over rising prices. They arrested at least 22 people.

To what extent is dyslexia at the root of reading problems? existence, are also teaching children who cannot read with a wide variety of systems. Mr Jim O'Shea, for instance, teacher at the Bloomfield Learning Centre at Guy's Hospital, London, has evolved a teaching method based on a conviction that there are a number of non-readers who have a problem with concepts and symbols.



The Brontë sisters, by their brother Branwell.

Phillipa Toomey

SPORT

Racing

Comedy of Errors to meet Lanzarote at Leopardstown

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
After comedy of Errors had beaten Lanzarote by length to win the Cheltenham Trial Hurdle on Saturday...

nearly so strong. This suited Comedy of Errors, the faster of the two. The answer was that Calzado to ensure a scorching gallop, had been taken only 24 hours earlier...

could look so different after Leopardstown. A novice who finished behind the big two, was overshadowed in the race just as much as he had been in the paddock beforehand...



David Mould and Garnisbee are led into the winners' enclosure after their triumph at Cheltenham.

did any better, even allowing for the fact that they were carrying a stone more. Captain Christy almost ended up in the open ditch in front of the stands and after that he was never in contention...

tendons were operated upon as a result of that breakdown. Yesterday Winter told me that Crisp's legs still felt good and that provided that they still feel good this morning, 48 hours after his race...

Cricket

Greig's 167 relieves gloom of Fletcher's net injury

From Jobo Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Perth, Dec 8
Except for a glorious innings of 167 not out by Greig and a good one by Knox, MCC have had another day of troubles...

to his heart, how fortunate he was to have had the chance to see Richard's wonderful innings, but to have had to see it from the stands after a while to stay and watch it. It was too much like seeing his family mown down...

After Knox had been cut off Paulsen with a hundred for the asking, Old came and a vicim as usual of the howling. Then Taylor helped add 79 in 46 minutes...

Divisions at Nottingham cause early start

By Jim Snow
The Nottingham meeting today sets up some sort of racing record which might be included in the Guinness Book next year...

Teesside Park programme

- 12.45 HARDWICK HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m 176yds)
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Teesside Park programme

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Teesside Park programme

- 1.45 DURHAM COUNTY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £374: 3m)
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Nottingham programme

- 11.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)
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Fair King triumphs

Paris, Dec 8.—Fair King, owned by Miss Annis, won the Prix de la Forêt, a hurdle race at Neuilly today. He was ridden by jockey G. Gallon, third.

Cheltenham results

- 12.45 1. Willy What (11-1); 2. Indian Red (20-1); 3. Highland Abba (16-1); 4. Alpendale did not run.
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Cheltenham results

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University of Warwick. LECTURESHIPS IN EDUCATION. Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The posts are in the field of the Philosophy of Education and the History of Education. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Centre, Professor W. S. Malzer.

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LEGAL NOTICES

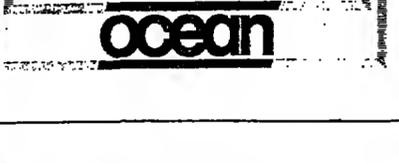
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1947. Notice is hereby given that the High Court of Justice will hold a hearing on the 16th day of January 1975 at 11.00 a.m. in the County Court at London, E.C.4. The hearing will be held at the County Court at London, E.C.4. The hearing will be held at the County Court at London, E.C.4.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT. Notice is hereby given that the House of Commons will meet on the 16th day of January 1975 at 11.00 a.m. in the Chamber of the House of Commons. The House of Commons will meet on the 16th day of January 1975 at 11.00 a.m. in the Chamber of the House of Commons.

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The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY. This Lectureship is in the Department of Restorative Dentistry, Queen's University of Belfast. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of restorative dentistry to dental students. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Centre, Professor W. S. Malzer.

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LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE... THE NIGHT OF THE NIGHT... OCEAN MARINE ARCADE...

RESTAURANTS

APHRODITE... THE BULLDOG... LA VALLEONE... THE MOUSETRAP...

THE ARTS



Arthur Lowe as Mr Micawber in last night's episode of David Copperfield on BBC 1.

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Getting the best out of Betjeman

A Passion for Churches BBC 2 Michael Ratcliffe

Men hate beauty. They think it wicked. Sir John Betjeman talks to the television camera, coldest of listeners, as to a very old friend who can be trusted not to show impudence at anything he might say.

Almost an Echo Sadler's Wells

Jonathan Taylor's new ballet for Rambert's London season is a nostalgic comedy inspired by the dream ballets without which no musical film used to be complete.

John Percival

Jonathan Taylor's London season is a nostalgic comedy inspired by the dream ballets without which no musical film used to be complete.

Nongogo Crucible, Sheffield

Johnny has found work as a salesman after being the sexual object of men locked away from their women in the compound of a prison.

Charles Lewsen

While the Crucible's main auditorium is packed for Equus and Joseph and his Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat, the current rep money-spinners, the Studio has been given over to a season of early plays by Athol Fugard beginning with a production of The Blood Knot.

Politics at sea

From the Dardanelles to Oran By Arthur J. Marder (Oxford, £6.50)

There must be many people who, when they read this book, will first and foremost associate Winston Churchill with June, 1940. It was an airless month, a breathless month. It had a unique flavour of fear and excitement.

It was an inglorious episode and no one who had any feeling for the French fleet would do with it ever thought otherwise. The British Commander, Admiral Sir James Somerville, wrote to his wife: 'What the hell have we gained by this manoeuvre?'

Bernard Dickerson Wigmore Hall

Bernard Dickerson is a familiar figure to those who frequent opera (perhaps most notably at Aldeburgh) but he is much less well known as a recitalist.

Stephen Walsh

Stephen Walsh is a familiar figure to those who frequent opera (perhaps most notably at Aldeburgh) but he is much less well known as a recitalist.

Music Group of London St John's, Smith Square

Formerly one of the mainstays of the chamber music repertory, Hummel's E flat Quintet nowadays seldom gets a hearing and thus usually to the company of Schubert's Trout Quintet.

John Bowle THE IMPERIAL ACHIEVEMENT

The Rise and Transformation of the British Empire. A vivid account from the first exploratory and trading voyages of Tudor adventurers to the present time.

Malcolm Easton & Michael Holroyd THE ART OF AUGUSTUS ONE

A lucid picture of the achievement of one of the greatest British draughtsmen of his own or any other age.

Christopher Ward HOW TO COMPLAIN

The widely publicised, indispensable guide to consumer guerrilla warfare. 'Sound advice laced with quite a few laughs.'

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# Lord Chalfont Britain's part in American glory

Tokyo, Dec 8  
Less than three years ago an ebullient and self-made businessman, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, was swept into office as Prime Minister of Japan on the crest of a wave of popular support. With his penchant for quick decisions and blunt words, he promised changes both at home and abroad. Within months he had travelled to Peking to "normalize" Japan's relations with China, and at home he published a grandiose plan to remodel the Japanese archipelago and decentralize industry away from overcrowded cities. His popularity rating soared to 70 per cent.

Today, almost three months after he succeeded Mr Eisaku Sato as the leader of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a scandal surrounding his business interests has forced their outspoken and somewhat roughly hewn Prime Minister to make an ignominious exit from the seat of power.

And it is indeed an ignominious departure. As Mr Tanaka hands over power to Mr Takeo Miki, Japan's Economy is buffeted by inflation and recession; the country has been pushed close to a political crisis, and the Liberal Democrats—the only cohesive political group capable of providing stable rule—have been thrown into disarray.

The state of the country would therefore indicate that Mr Tanaka's tenure in office has not been cut short solely because of unproven charges that he has evaded income tax and used his position to enhance his personal fortune. There is even stronger evidence to support the belief that Mr Tanaka's demise can be traced to inept rule, inflation, a decline in his personal image, and his failure to control the party after the Conservatives' debacle at the polls in July this year.

Many Japanese political observers believe that Mr Tanaka might have possibly survived the somewhat flimsy and unsubstantiated charges of corruption if the Government's popularity rating had not plummeted to an all-time low in recent months.

In the first place the ruling party, which associated with the interests of big business,



has proved itself incapable of taming the worst rate of inflation in the world. Added to this is the fact that the government policy during the past two years has, with some justification, convinced the electorate that the ruling party in general and Mr Tanaka in particular were directly responsible for encouraging inflation to further the interests of big business and speculators.

The rot started to set in early in 1973, shortly after Mr Tanaka rashly published his much vaunted plan for decentralizing industry and establishing new communication links across the country in his book, *Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago*. As a result of what his rivals describe as premature disclosures in the book, widespread speculation sent the price of land spiralling up beyond the means of the average Japanese within months.

As the prohibitive price of land helped to push up the rate of inflation to approxi-

runway at Japan's newly completed international airport at Narita, have so far frustrated every attempt by the authorities to open the airport.

However, these were relatively insignificant problems. The real turning point in Mr Tanaka's term of office came in July this year, when the political effects of inflation manifested themselves during elections to the Upper House of Parliament.

Many of the outgoing Prime Minister's colleagues and foes believe that Mr Tanaka's rough ride from rags to riches has convinced him that money can buy anything. In any event Mr Tanaka, certainly approached the crucial election in July with the belief that the party and business could buy back the goodwill of Conservatives lost in recent years. Huge sums of money were injected into the coffers of the ruling party.

The results were disastrous. The ruling party virtually lost its working majority in the Upper House and has only managed to limp through so far with the support of Conservative Independents.

Both party stalwarts and the leaders of big business immediately pointed the finger of blame directly at Mr Tanaka. Setting the pace, his two essential commodities with impunity. In the minds of the people, Mr Tanaka—a multimillionaire who made his fortune in the construction business—began to be identified with the interests of business community responsible for inflation, and his popularity rating dropped to 30 per cent.

There can be no doubt that Mr Tanaka's own economic philosophy—an obsessive drive for a high growth rate—also helped to encourage inflation and his eventual downfall.

Some minor pinpricks also helped undermine the Government's declining prestige. Demonstrators, who erected a huge steel tower opposite the

25 per cent in the ensuing months, Mr Tanaka's government did little or nothing to discourage questionable business practices among Japan's powerful trading houses. In many cases the business community, confident that the Conservative Government would not take any drastic steps to curtail their activities, began to corner land and hoard essential commodities with impunity. In the minds of the people, Mr Tanaka—a multimillionaire who made his fortune in the construction business—began to be identified with the interests of business community responsible for inflation, and his popularity rating dropped to 30 per cent.

Peter Hazelhurst

On Thursday, March 3, 1825, *The Times* reported that Mr Canning "yesterday had an accession of gout, brought on from his fatigue in attending the House of Commons on Tuesday night"—convincing evidence that political life was no less perilous then than it is today.

The same issue of the paper carried dispatches from Lima, announcing the complete rout of the Spanish Army at Guamanguilla on December 9, 1824 (150 years ago today). This was the battle now known as Ayacucho, where the infant republics of Latin America completed the liberation of Peru and effectively brought to an end the Spanish empire in the new world. The Battle of Ayacucho was the culmination of the great campaign of liberation fought for almost 20 years by Simón Bolívar, who by 1821 had defeated the Spaniards at Boyacá and Carabobo and was President of Colombia. In May, 1822, his principal lieutenant, the Venezuelan General Sucre, inflicted a decisive defeat on the Spanish armies at Pichincha, near the present Ecuadorian capital, Quito. This gave Bolívar control of the area of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, leaving only Peru in Spanish hands.

Peru had, in fact, declared its independence in 1821, after General San Martín had occupied Lima without a fight.

He had, however, left the Spanish Army undereared, and in September, 1822, having failed at Guayaquil to agree with Bolívar on a joint strategy against the Spanish armies, he left Peru for Chile. The Spanish forces at once reoccupied Lima and the new Peruvian Congress withdrew to Callao, calling upon Bolívar, the Liberator, for help. In September 1823 Bolívar landed at Callao, and by the summer of 1824 he was ready for his Peruvian campaign. At the Battle of Junín he won a victory which enabled him to reoccupy Lima on the standards of modern warfare, a strange and somewhat eerie battle; not a single shot was fired—it was a cavalry battle fought entirely with lances and sabres.

Bolívar then left General Sucre in command of his main army. On December 9th, 1824, Sucre joined battle with the

Spanish forces under General Canterac at Ayacucho ("the corner of death" in the Quechua language), a plateau in the highlands of south central Peru. Canterac had nearly 10,000 troops, against Sucre's 6,000, but the battle began at dawn with a brilliantly successful cavalry charge under the Colombian José María Córdoba, and by the end of the morning 1,400 of Canterac's force had been killed and 3,000 taken prisoner. At 1 pm he signed the capitulation, agreeing that all occupying troops would be withdrawn from Peru. In January, 1826, the last Spanish soldier sailed from Callao.

The part played by Britain in the liberation has never been forgotten by the Bolivian countries. Although the British Legion, recruited from Wellington's army, had been virtually destroyed at the battle of Pichincha, General William Miller played a decisive role at Ayacucho, commanding a mixed

force which nowadays has a distinctly exotic sound—the Hussars of Junin, the Grenadiers of Colombia, the Hussars of Colombia and the Horse Grenadiers of Buenos Aires. It was General Miller who, at a critical stage in the fighting, engaged the Spanish General Valdez with his cavalry, and turned the course of the battle.

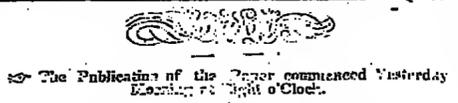
It is in memory of the British legion and of Admiral Cochrane, who provided the seapower for the liberators, that Britain is the only country outside the Americas, apart from Spain, to be included in the Ayacucho celebrations, beginning today in Lima, and to be marked by an important declaration of Latin American economic policy. This will include, appropriately enough, a call for an end to the last vestiges of colonialism in Latin America, a demand which is principally directed at the United States, but which might cause Mr Callaghan to glance reflectively at the maps in his office which

still show Belize and the land islands in red. In one of the interesting sidelights on Mr Roy Mason's review defence policy is that the British garrisons in America, together with the Gibraltar, were regarded as from the beginning as s-cows. There are apparently still a few people in White determined to keep the Jack flying somewhere.

In London the Latin American ambassadors will mark the day by laying a wreath of a statue of Bolívar in Bel Square, and then celebrating a Mass at Westminster. Dr. Carl Harndt Lecher, Chacollor of the Duc Lancaster, will later visit exhibition of Ayacucho and documents at Ca House, the headquarters of the Hispanic Lusobrazilian Councils.

All this is in fact much more than the anniversary of a battle, however important it may be in the history of Bolivarian nations. It reflects of a long over-valuation of British imperial-political and economic-Latin American (many of whose govern and people still cherish memory of days before a foreign policy became sively concerned with the East, with Africa and recently with the United States and Europe. They point enormous economic no of some of the Latin Am countries; and there is a real desire for some p interest to balance the American influence to north—it is not only in that one can hear the wrr ment—so far from the close to the United States. After many years of b lent apathy, the Foreign is once again disposed t come Latin America has the charmed inner circle preoccupations; and it m pe too much to limp th and the newspapers will space to carry reports Central and South Amer something other than a tion.

"Ayacucho", Simón I said in Lima in 1825, summit of American glori is pleasant to feel that glory of which Britain can claim its modest share. Times Newspapers Ltd



The Publication of the paper commenced yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

The accounts of the repeated successes of General Bolívar have been at length confirmed, and the fate of Peru has been decided. The intelligence has been brought by the *Esmeralda*, arrived at Plymouth from Cartagena. Despatches received at Lima from the Secretary of Bolívar, on the 16th of December, announced the complete rout of the Spanish Army, on the 9th instant, at Guamanguilla. From these it appears that the Spanish Generals, LA SERENA, Generals CANTERAC, VALDEZ, and CARRATELLA, were made prisoners—the first badly wounded; and the second, having succeeded in the command, capitulated, with General SACER, who, in consequence, gave orders to the Governor of Callao to put the fortress in possession of the Liberator. The latter announces that no new sacrifices are wanted for that part of South America, and that 4,000 men of the expedition at Panama are sufficient to secure the independence of Peru.

## Is a 'gold pound' the best method of controlling inflation?

*The Reigning Error: the Crisis of World Inflation*, by William Rees-Mogg. Published by Hamish Hamilton at £3.25 (paperback, £1.50).

This is an extremely readable essay, or rather two essays not always securely joined together, on the place of laws and of money in civilized society. I find the jointing insecure because the contemporary problem of winning the obedience to social rules of an increasingly self-confident, affluent and educated citizenry seems to me to be a quite special one. Managing our economy in such a way as to give absolute priority to upholding the value of money is, in my view, quite another matter.

Mr Rees-Mogg however is sure that they are the same. And he employs his considerable skills of rhetoric in the citation of historical cases to argue that social discipline on a firm spiritual foundation requires stable money values as

its necessary precondition. Stable money, he believes, is indissolubly associated with respect for laws in general—moral and religious, as well as state-decreed laws—in any given society. The current instability of our money is in his view, only the latest and most dramatic manifestation of a general loosening of constraints on all kinds of behaviour in recent years. Freud and Keynes are conjoined as the grandfathers of the cult of what he calls the "inordinate", in private and social life, which is alleged to be characteristic of our times.

This bald summary does not do justice to a rich and intricate argument, which occupies the first chapter of the book, about the effect of a certain attitude towards law—the "ordinate" acceptance of constraints—on art and literature, as well as government; about the popular treatment of science as a handmaiden in the service of a philosophy of unlimited appe-

ties; and about the significance of Jewish thought, especially the right set of rules, built into traditional Judaism, in securing the survival of a small people against enormous odds. The author is clearly fascinated with the last instance. He draws a direct parallel between the performance of this beleaguered people over two and a half millennia and the beleaguered situation of the Western world today. A brief quotation will convey the unusual flavour of the argument. "One of the gifts of Jewish culture to Christianity is that it has taught Christians to think like Jews, and any modern man who has not learnt to think as though he were a Jew can hardly be said to have learnt to think at all."

After this highly personal and vivid version of our present ills, the book proceeds to set out a case for imposing on the Western world the discipline of a full scale gold standard. This drastic remedy is necessary in the author's view in order to remove the temptation on governments to print more and more money, and so debauch our currencies. Without this external constraint, the temptation to do so will be irresistible.

Nor do we have the option, however uncomfortable, of leaving things as they are and simply learning to live with inflation. It is alleged that each

inflation is progressively worse than the last, and we are headed ineluctably for a total loss of confidence in money, and hence a breakdown in our economic and social order.

Now, I have seen no serious factual evidence of any general tendency, which has been monitored in a number of different countries over a significant period of recent time, towards a systematic increase in the rate of inflation in successive booms. What we do have is the clear fact that the worldwide inflation which we have suffered since 1972 is uniquely big and sustained. It also has a number of other unique features, both in its original causes and its aggravation by the fourfold increase in oil prices.

I cannot therefore accept the doom-laden interpretation of Keynesian economic policies as a source of relentlessly escalating inflation in successive booms. Mogg offers us. It is true, however, as Sir John Hicks says succinctly in a recent essay, that "there is less unemployment, in the slump, than there was in the old days; but in the boom there is more inflation". (Hicks, *The Crisis in Keynesian Economics*, 1974). The moral of that, it seems to me, is that we ought to be more careful about letting our future booms go too high than that we should more actively wallow in the slump

which is now immediately before us. I fear that the drastic action advocated in this book would do the latter, most effectively.

The dangers of the course which Mr Rees-Mogg proposes can be most readily illustrated by considering his argument that the deterioration of 25 per cent in the terms of trade which we in Britain have recently suffered "would not have occurred" if the pound had been tied to gold. (Page 86.) This is a surprising assertion. The reason for our latest trading misfortune is the fact that as a result of the rise in the price of oil and other commodities, the kinds of products which we make in this country only buy three-quarters as much as they did three years ago of those things which we import from the rest of the world.

We can however see how being on the gold standard would have affected our situation today by looking at what used to happen in the nineteenth century in comparable circumstances. Being unable to pay for our much more expensive imports out of our current earnings, we should have been compelled to meet the claims of our creditors by handing over to them a portion of the country's gold. (Or alternatively, we should have had to hand over paper claims on our gold stock

in the form of pounds sterling; under the gold standard it makes no difference.) A reduction in the national stock of gold would have necessitated a cut several times as large in the supply of internal money available to the British economy—not just banknotes but all forms of credit. The banks would have been forced to call in their loans abruptly, and a large number of their customers would have gone bankrupt. Business activity would have declined sharply and there would have been a rapid increase in unemployment. Naturally, the cost of imports bought to meet the needs of impoverished British people, in the midst of a slump would have been satisfactory reduced—and with the help of some additional exports, made up of goods that could no longer be sold at home, the overseas balance would have been restored.

This is not an imaginary scenario; the course of events that I have briefly described was repeated several times in the last century. It would be a high price at which to buy the assurance of monetary fluctuation. But in fact prices fluctuated a great deal when we were governed by the gold standard. It was almost a century before our latest bout of inflation, in the two years between mid-1871 and mid-1873 British wholesale prices rose 20 per cent—and that was without

the benefit of an oil producers' cartel. Clapham in his *Economic History of Modern Britain* actually blames the gold standard for the "marked upward heave" in prices in the two decades up to 1870, concluding that the movement "was closely connected with the great addition to the world's stock of coined and circulating gold". (Vol 2, p 339).

Yet in spite of my scepticism about Mr Rees-Mogg's favoured remedy, I believe he makes a valid and important political point about the need to impose a more effective constraint on the use which governments can make nowadays of their control over the supply of money. He is right, too, it seems to me, on the psychological issue—that in order to restore popular trust in money there is a need for some demonstrative action which will convince people that their ordinary transactions have been made proof against the destructive effects of inflationary decisions by politicians and bankers.

One obvious way in which this can be done—in indeed is increasingly being done in a number of countries—is to calculate all payments made by the state, in pensions, social security, interest on savings, etc, in real money, measured at constant prices. If all transactions had to be financed in this way, governments would rapidly discover

that there was no gain in it using the money's p press. And people, our had felt the benefit arrangement, as psvers come tax as well as rac of cash, would not easily their governments to opt it again.

Evidently it is Mr Rees-hope that by introducing pound" as a permanent of the British system, mal I suppose, a kind of emir clause in the unwritten tion, he will somehow b to bypass the problem of tical control over the supply. I do not think it politics of inflation eith or need he evaded in this Indeed, I would gu and suggest that the i with the golden yolk wf wishes to impose on : ments is not merely the (in my view) technolically tive, but that it is concei as a wholly external non-control over human action his panegyric of interna pine in response in it ceived need for order, h; any case a disappointin elusion. What he seems recommending is not Talmud, which he s admires, but a latterday of the Book of Job.

Andrew Shon

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## The Times Diary

### Digging in for a crisis Christmas

So what sort of a Christmas are we really going to have? For so long we have been told that we are on the edge of or even in the midst of an unparalleled economic crisis that the prospect of yet another chance to dance the last waltz on the Titanic seems superfluous and a little wearing.

Last year, if you recall, Christmas came in the middle of the coal fricas. We received special dispensation from our rulers to keep the television on after 10 pm during the holiday period, to get our fill of Max Bygraves, Morecambe and Wise, Ken Dodd and chorus girls in red shawls and white fur muffs. Our Christmas shopping was done in shops lit with oil lamps.

One of my reporters, touring the Christmas shopping areas of Bond Street and Kilburn a year ago, found that, in spite of the crisis, people still planned to have a good time, and I expect they succeeded. This year, with hardly any Christmas lights in the West End and the crisis a whole year gloomier, Stuart Reid has been wandering round the West End and the City to see if things have changed. Here is his report:

It had never been so deserted as I may be staying away because they are frightened of bombs, particularly mothers with children. However, the Irish landlord of one West End claimed that fear had not cut down his business.

In the City the restaurants and Dickstein's bars are much less crowded this year, and a solicitor spoke of spending his last pennies on cheer. "It will be our last Christmas", he said, dismally.

Even so, in a fashionable wine cellar near Liverpool Street station, the atmosphere was less than spartan at lunch time. A well-fed young man boasted to his friend, with whom he was sharing a bottle of champagne, "Worst bang-over ever. Drink brandy until three in the morning."

At a fruiterer's in New Broad Street, where large pineapples sell for 50p, the mood is tense. The manager said business was sicker this year than last. People in the City, he said, had more money than people in most other parts of London—and for this reason they knew when to be prudent.

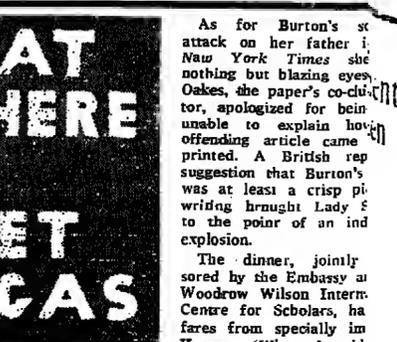
So far it had been a prudent year. By the beginning of last December, he said, his shop had filled about 10 large orders. This year they have had only one so far.

Slaters, the Stock Exchange pub, seemed to be doing less over ever. A notice outside advertised baby rock lobster

them could be made full human beings again, which is the declared aim of the rector, Father Malcolm Johnson.

Nicholas Alder, 19, a student in accountancy at the City of London Polytechnic, said that when he started working in the crypt he was saddened and sickened, especially by the younger victims. But helpers overcome their feelings swiftly.

On Thursday night a young girl held the hand of an inebriated drunk for half an hour and listened to him ramble. She smiled the whole time.



Today's sign is a monument to the linguistic gap between Britain and North America. It was photographed on Vancouver Island, Canada, by Helen Hadfield of Denham.

## Praiseworthy

At least one Churchill thinks Richard Burton's performance of Sir Winston was excellent. Lady Soames, his daughter, in Washington on Saturday night as guest of honour at a commemorative centenary dinner at the British Embassy, confided that the actor had most powerfully portrayed "Papa" his voice and mood especially.

The Midland Bank thinks times are going tough even for those wealthy customers who are holders of its Access card. A promotional I sent to customers conta diagram and instruction converting the leaflet to paper Christmas candle.

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# a Special Report Tanzania



Alan Hutchison

## Leader's philosophy leaves imprint on nation whose influence outstrips size

by Michael Wolfers

The interest which Tanzania generates in the outside world is out of all proportion to the size, population and minor trading importance of the country. It reflects Dr Julius Nyerere's standing as a statesman of ideas, shrewdly and persuasively expressed, and the closeness with which Tanzania's socialist experiment is watched in the Third World.

Some observers are admiring, like President Kenneth Kaunda of neighbouring Zambia, whose domestic policies are clearly influenced by the Tanzanian example. Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda have been frequently exchanging official and informal visits over the past decade, and more recently the contacts have been widened to include President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, whose flamboyant style is in marked contrast with the simplicity sought by Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda.

In the African continent men like President Mobutu and General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria lead countries with huge resources which give their heads of state great prestige but little to Tanzania's coffee and sisal crops and in any case Tanzania's long-term agricultural aims are not particularly export-oriented. Though Dr Nyerere is opposed to the cult of personality and has proved his willingness in the past to subordinate personal ambition to the building of a mass political party, it is his personality and personal philosophy that has stamped Tanzania since independence.

He is also one of the few African leaders to give convincing signs that he is not hypnotized by petty nationalism and would relinquish some state sovereignty to the pursuit of real African integration. He has been held back less by his own wishes than by the reluctance of others to make comparable changes. He is a thoughtful pan-Africanist and a dedicated supporter of the liberation struggle for southern Africa, to which he has given

practical support and for which he has risked the security of his country's southern border regions.

He came to power with a vision of what independence must eventually mean to the people of Tanzania and has been moving towards fulfilment of it ever since. The question is whether he has been able to carry his estimable supporters at his own pace and whether the impetus he has given to social change in Tanzania could continue in his absence. Already some of his political associates of early days have broken with him over the demanding standards he has set, and resistance is visible in the country side.

The essence of government and party policy in Tanzania has been expressed voluminously in speeches and lectures and seminars over the years. Dr Nyerere is earnestly listened to in Sweden and Canada as the authentic voice of Africa trying to outlive its colonial past and formation, but pervasively because his reaction has been exceptional. It is precisely because his government has challenged many of the assumptions bequeathed by the colonial era to Africa—and largely accepted elsewhere—that Dr Nyerere has become a most significant Third World spokesman.

His critics argue that he ignores human nature and wants to force men into giving up understandable appetites and even greed; his defenders argue that the Tanzanian experiment proves, if successful, that a poor Third World country can be governed for the masses in the countryside rather than for the minority in the cities. Dr Nyerere's expensive scheme to shift the national capital from Dar es Salaam to the centrally-placed Dodoma, at present a fraction of the size, and the constant attempts to devolve administration from the centre to the regions are a clear affirmation of the wish to take services to the people.

Similarly the much criticized forcing of the pace of village collectivization is justified by Dr Nyerere on the ground that only through this programme can basic living standards be raised for the majority. Dr Nyerere's ideas,

where they are known outside Tanzania, give hope to the peasant in a way that the shining skyscrapers of some African capitals cannot.

Dr Nyerere is a politician and a democrat. He cannot function as a benevolent despot but must coach and coax the party machine and the people—hence his customary title of *madhibu*, the teacher. He asks more of nearly every Tanzanian than almost any other contemporary African leader dares ask of his people and as he attends African gatherings and sees the changing faces he knows how easy it is for an African government to be overthrown. He asks for time for the experiments—*ujamaa* villages, food self-sufficiency, industrial self-reliance—and makes promises for future generations rather than give quick returns to party loyalists.

At the same time internal and external pressures force compromises. He has sometimes sacrificed an important venture for political peace and it is known that the codes set for the party leadership are not always followed by others without hypocrisy.

Dr Nyerere is also one man. He has recently relied heavily on Mr Rashidi Kawawa, as Prime Minister and second Vice-President, drawing on a loyalty that dates back to the earliest days of party history, and since the accession of Shaikh Aboud Jumbe as first Vice-President and head of the Zanzibar Government (after the assassination of Shaikh Abeid Karume) has been able to work more closely with his partner in the United Republic.

He has had to shuffle other public figures between political and economic tasks, according to shifts in priorities and to take account of personal traits. With a whole range of innovations taking place he has had to watch mistakes being made and to rethink the balance between the desirable and the possible. As a man who is almost painfully high-principled he has had to compromise with his own judgment of right and wrong. He has shifted from support of Dr Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda, to limited

accommodation and cooperation with General Idi Amin, now President of Uganda, not lightly but because the long-term needs of the Tanzanian people had to be served.

The core of his Government's policy is still socialism and rural development—a nation of village communities—and though he is meeting opposition from established farmers there are signs that young people in Tanzania are accepting his targets and will bring growing support to the programme.

The pursuit of this programme presupposes that Tanzania is at peace and does not devote extravagant resources to armaments and defence. In his foreign policy Dr Nyerere has also to perform a balancing act between the ideal and the practical. Within a broad framework of non-alignment, Dr Nyerere has consistently and firmly opposed minority rule in southern Africa and has judged foreign powers on their policy in this region.

On Rhodesia, Dr Nyerere has declared a sole objective—"to secure a rapid transition to independence on the basis of majority rule"—and broke diplomatic relations with Britain for a period when Britain refused to make this a commitment.

On South Africa, as he told the Commonwealth prime ministers in Singapore in 1971: "We make no apology for the fact that we want to see the present regime of South Africa overthrown. We want to see South Africa governed on the principles of humanity, with the equality of every citizen recognized regardless of his race or colour." He rejected the "external power" Portugal blocking self-determination in its African colonies, which are now achieving negotiated independence after years of armed struggle.

Dr Nyerere argues, as does President Kaunda, that if western powers back minority rule in southern Africa they risk an eventual confrontation between the poor, coloured world and the rich, white world. Dr Nyerere does not believe that in the short term Tanzania can engage in military action against the Smith and Vorster regimes, but he does

believe that Tanzania is morally bound to aid liberation movements of people from the countries under minority rule, and has seen that policy come to partial fruition in southern Africa.

Dar es Salaam has been the seat of the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee since the committee was formed and Tanzania is one of the few African countries to permit overt training camps for African freedom fighters. Even this degree of support renders Tanzania's own citizens vulnerable to border incursions and air raids.

So long as Dr Nyerere is not asked to abate his opposition to racism, he is anxious to maintain Tanzania's international links. He is strongly committed to the OAU and to regionalism, as a step towards pan-Africanism, and is actually an enthusiast for the Commonwealth. He has explained his Commonwealth support because of its non-racialism: "If we are not opposed to racialism, we have no business sitting down together in an association which consists of representatives of all the racial groups in the world." When Dr Nyerere speaks at Commonwealth meetings he argues for the moral imperatives which also characterize his speeches to party and parliamentary gatherings in Tanzania.

Whatever Dr Nyerere's political future in Tanzania, he has already written for himself a place in history as a moral force in international politics and an innovator in Tanzania's post-independence social development. Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, built a personal reputation that went far beyond Ghana's borders, but characterized by flair, brilliance and flourish. Dr Nyerere too has established a continental reputation, but through quiet argument and modesty, coupled with tremendous force of example.

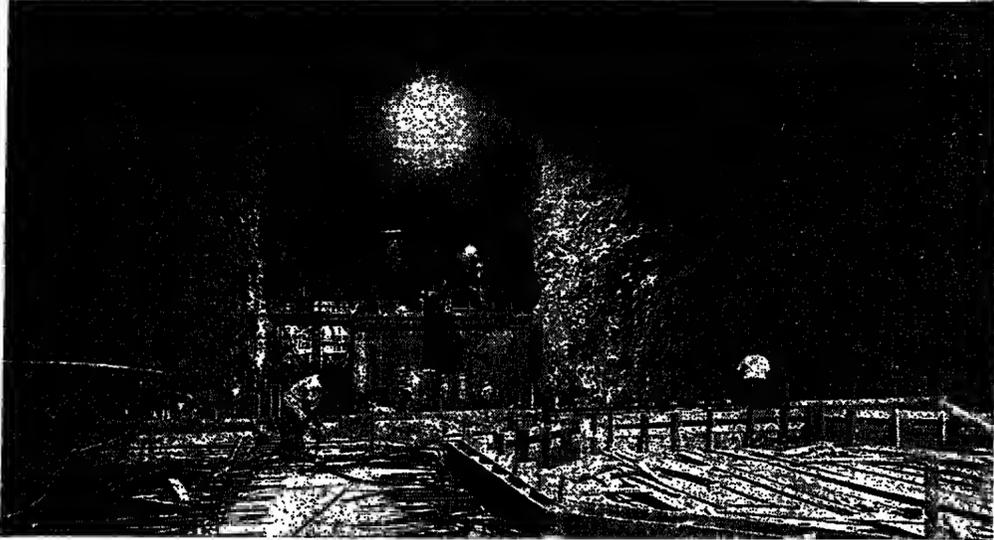
The second and final part of this Special Report to mark the country's achievements during 10 years of independence and 20 years of Tanu will appear tomorrow.



The General Manager, Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, and all members of the staff, extend their warm and heartfelt congratulations to TANU on her 20th anniversary of Socialism construction.

While the achievements of TANU are a result of combined efforts, Tanesco continues to contribute towards Tanzania's progress with the supply of more power for industries, agriculture and better life for the people.

As the 700m/= Kidatu Power Project nears completion, our primary objective is to supply even more power to Ujamaa Villages throughout Tanzania.



Kidatu Hydro-electric project under construction

**J. S. KASAMBALA**  
GENERAL MANAGER  
TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

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DAR ES SALAAM  
TANZANIA.

President Julius Nyerere talked to Michael Wolfers recently about some of the lessons he had learnt during Tanzania's 10 years of independence



so one we have. It is a very useful African language.

**Military intervention.**

I wouldn't swear that military takeover is impossible in Tanzania, I when it does happen, if I around, it is not going to worry me very much. The army in Tanzania is very politicized. We are making the socialist instrument if it takes over, as far as the building of socialism Tanzania is concerned it won't worry me very much. We are politicizing the army. It is probably just now it must be politicized in the country.

**Personality cult**

The ideas have to originate from somewhere. Emphasis has to be given them. All these ideas to which I have given emphasis are not necessarily my ideas. One sees the country and if you know the country and its people you have to emphasize ideas which make sense. The ideas are mine in the sense that I have emphasized them more than anyone else, but they are not mine because if they did not make sense in the people they would not work. So where you succeed where the ideas are basically a summary of the people require. The ideas are the people's. One can define them, explain them to the people "in course" and applaud them. When that has happened they will last, whatever happens to the leadership.

**The East African Community**

The community has been put to the test and has passed that test. This is the closest group of countries in the world. Will there be sovereign states, young, inexperienced, with inter forces each one wanting to go its own way, prove strong enough to work community? Well, we have it there. It's working. Then we had the difficulties with Uganda. This was another test, but the community is there. This is a test that the community will continue. The modern world is for cooperation. We understand the problems of our friends. We don't have the same internal problems that they have. We are a much more united country. Economically we are not very strong but politically we are very strong. Decision-making what matters. We have ability to say "Look we support the community. We will use our political strength to back up the community."

**Southern Africa**

The Portuguese colonies are becoming independent. Two colonies are left, the British colony and the South African colony, and we must get them independent. They may be more difficult, I don't know. You can't say having liberated the Portuguese colonies, then we stop. Namibia will continue. We have to become independent. So we are hopeful. Since at least one is becoming independent, we must go to the next set.

Tanzania's achievements in 20 years.

We know more now about what we want to do for independent Tanzania. During our seven years of independence but I don't believe we knew exactly what we wanted to do with independence. Although we don't know exactly how, certainly we know what kind of country we want to build. This clarity in the policies and in the objectives of the party is helping to give a clarity to the nation and it helps to have a sense of purpose. We know what we want to do. Revolution by resolution.

This thing in Tanzania they call revolution is bound to be a process that may take a short or a long time—I believe long. It didn't take us very long to agree on the Arusha Declaration; it didn't take us very long to do certain things as a result of the Arusha Declaration. You might call that revolution, but really the revolution is to build a new Tanzania and this new Tanzania is not going to be built within a short time.

**Human nature.**

I don't know who does not demand a lot of human nature, even the capitalist. The capitalist says human nature is selfish. In what extent does one use this selfishness as the basis of a society, even in a capitalist society? I really think we are all struggling to fight these parts of human nature which are anti-social, and selfishness by definition is anti-social. The capitalists sometimes over-emphasize this

selfishness. On the other hand the socialists exaggerate when they think you can destroy self. A time may come, I don't know, when you can destroy self completely. In the meantime we have human beings who are there. I can't take selfishness and use it as a basis for building a society. I am building a society where human beings are not behaving like pigs.

**Education and understanding.**

We are asking our educated people not to have what they consider the full benefits of education. I think they do understand. One good example: whereas many Third World countries lose their educated people, we do not. The educated people trained in Tanzania will stay in Tanzania, not leave Tanzania. Very few will leave Tanzania because they will get more money outside Tanzania. And those educated outside Tanzania will always come back, although they know they are going to be paid less. It is a general understanding among the elite in Tanzania that they have a social responsibility.

**The ujamaa village.**

Until we have changed our way of living in the rural areas, we have changed nothing in Tanzania. We have a lot of land; our people are scattered and this is very difficult for development. It would be much easier for development, using the limited resources that we have, if people were living in compact communities. Then you can provide a

school and a dispensary, some water and a market. There is this movement to live in villages. This we would have done, socialism or no socialism. There is bound to be an inertia. Many people would prefer to be left alone. We are not going to leave them alone. The Germans and the British left them alone and you see where we are.

We will try to build socialist communities. On the coming together to live in villages, we are putting quite a lot of pressure. Within the next two or three years we should be able to complete "villagization". Socialization is a different matter; this is a long process because you can not force people to be socialist. With these villages in Tanzania, some are socialist, most are not. The majority are villages, not socialist villages. It may take us the next 20 or 30 years before we can say these villages are socialist villages.

**Swahili and English.**

Our ambition is to become bilingual in Swahili and English. We have no ambition to cut out English. In the primary schools Swahili is the medium of education but English is a subject taught. In the secondary schools English is the medium of education but Swahili continues to be taught as a subject. Certainly at the university level English is going to continue as the language of education for a long time. Tanzanians would be very foolish if they rejected English. We are a small country. English and French are African languages and

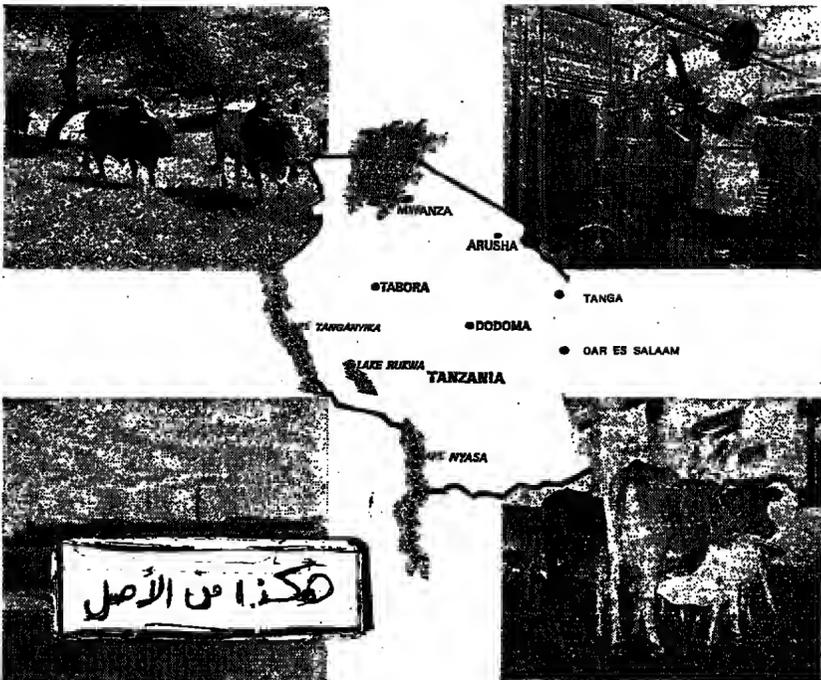
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**Adult education benefits all**

by Alan Hutchison

It would be difficult to imagine a more barren or remote area than that bordering the road from Iringa to Dodoma. It was about midway between the two towns that, earlier this year, my car decided it had had enough. My eye stretched glumly to the horizon. Not a soul in sight. And then, as always seems to happen in Africa, there materialized from the bush, like mist rising out of the ground, a young woman with her child strapped to her back.

We took about a minute exhausting my limited Swahili. Then, as she did not seem anxious to go, I brought out of the car some English magazines on wildlife to show the child. Its mother immediately seized them, and started to read, haltingly, the English text. For the next hour she learnt how to pronounce the names of animals with which she was familiar.

Her ability to read was a tribute to the success of the adult education programme in extending its services to the rural areas, her willingness to learn a symbol of the great desire of nearly all Tanzanians to find greater self-fulfilment through greater knowledge. It is enormously to the credit of Tanzania's present leaders that they have not simply written off the older generation as illiterate, and devoted all the country's educational resources to the seemingly more promising and productive younger generation. It is perhaps this policy of extending the available benefits to all sections of the community, well exemplified in the adult education programme, that entitles Tanzania to call itself a socialist country.

He asked the head of the family what they were doing. The man looked at him a second, and replied: "Mtu ni afya, bwana, mtu ni afya" ("Man is health, my friend, man is health"). The explanation was sufficient, for Mtu ni Afya was the title of a mass adult education programme, which every week was explaining the rudiments of environmental health. The theme that week had been malaria. Banana trees breed mosquitoes, mosquitoes breed malaria. So, the programme had advised, cut down all

the banana trees near your home. Adult education has been expanding since independence. A recent report established that there were some 80,000 adult education teachers throughout the country, and that about three million people, or nearly a quarter of the population, had enrolled for various adult education activities. This would mean that, after China and Cuba, Tanzania has relatively the highest adult education programme in the world.

In 1964, soon after independence, the Government issued the Institute of Education decrees, which set certain aims. Although asked to conduct extra-curricular classes, the institute's job was to train adult teachers and to carry out research into adult education. The institute now records, it organizes, it runs regional centres and publishes adult education guides as well as six books suited to the requirements of new states.



According to a recent report there were some 80,000 adult education teachers in Tanzania and about three million people had enrolled for classes.

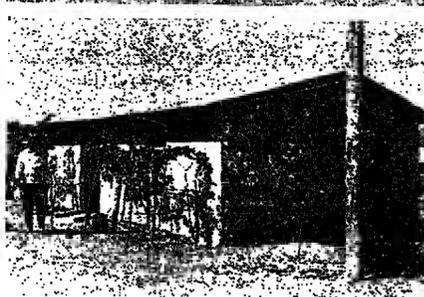
# Discipline needed to hold hard-won gains

nearly every town and village in the vast and fertile land of Tanzania has seen the green and white flag of the country's ruling party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). The flag, more frequently seen than the national flag, symbolizes that the party is dominant and to be found everywhere. But more than the open door of the TANU branch office, the flag symbolizes continuing connexion between the man in the street and the party.

Tanzania's greatest achievement since independence has been to ensure the leadership does not stray from the party, that the party does not stray from the people. This has been the result of the involvement of a clear philosophy, embodied in the Arusha Declaration, and the introduction of a self-denying legislation designed to limit the power and wealth of TANU's leaders.

The sovereign body in the country is the National Executive Committee of the party, which ensures that politicians are kept in line with the feelings of the party. The committee is left in few doubts as to the feelings of rank and file at the conference, which is attended by thousands of peasants and workers who compose TANU.

Political officialdom is still bulging, inefficient and corrupt; opportunities still greater in the cities than in the villages. The sexual revolution, in some brave efforts to liberate women's branch of the party, is very much in the future. Political corruption, too, is sanctioned and a cruel regime in Zanzibar was tolerated unwillingly. President Nyerere and his government has to deal with a scattered and illiterate population, and, 13 years ago at independence, no trained local administrators or locally elected political institutions, except for TANU itself. President Nyerere has the country's main problems have been poverty, disease and ill health facilities were education (including adult education programmes) have something to eradicate the two latter factors—Tanzania is still a very poor country.



Ujamaa, or "familyhood", is the collectivist solution for bringing amenities to the greatest number of people in rural areas. A purpose-built house with a tin roof contrasted with, top, a traditional house.

In recent years world inflation and falling agricultural production, partly caused by drought, have exacerbated the situation—but so, too, has laziness. In a candid speech on May Day this year President Nyerere told his countrymen: "Freedom is work... We are free people, we are not slaves. And whereas slaves are used, a free man uses himself. Tanzanian peasants and workers must therefore work; we must discipline ourselves. Otherwise we shall jeopardize our freedom and mock our hopes for the future." The President was primarily thinking, probably, of loss of production in factories, caused by workers striking illegally against

been the involvement of original institutions and legislation to ensure that these ideals are carried out in practice.

Legislation to check and limit the power and wealth of the leadership has marked every stage of Tanzania's recent history. Leaders first took a cut in their salaries and then saw the possible limits of their wealth more clearly defined in the Arusha Declaration.

No leader was to receive more than one salary, or any rent from houses he owned; he could not be a director of a company, or even own any shares in a company. A leader was defined as a Government or party officer who earned more than £30 a month.

More recently the relationship between these leaders—in industry as well as in politics—and those they lead has been defined in the Mpingo, or leadership guidelines issued in 1971. In them an attempt has been made to close the gap between the men who give the orders and those who obey them, to establish a more egalitarian relationship between the leaders and the led.

By far the most important and well-known instrument for carrying out Tanzania's socialism has been the concept of *ujamaa*. The closest English equivalent of the word is "familyhood" and the idea is simply to apply the widespread African institution of the extended family on a larger scale.

The policy of "villagization" raises a number of ethical and legal problems, among which are the question of compensation to previous owners of land and the dilemma of whether governments have the right to compel people to enjoy a better standard of living.

While the Government intended to compel Tanzanians to live in villages (and already this year there have been reports of the army being called in to enforce this directive), it could not compel them to go into *ujamaa*. That he said, was a faith: "We think it's a jolly good thing... but socialism is a matter of conviction. And you can't convince by law."

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A.H.

## Adult education benefits all

Continued from facing page

In 1969 the institute was used to explore ways of making adult education more widely available to all areas, a request that led to the launching of Mtu ni Afya, perhaps one of the most successful mass radio educational campaigns ever acted in a developing country. A pilot programme, called Wakati wa Maadama (Time for Rejoice), celebrating 10 years of independence, was broadcast in 1971 to test public opinion and to discover the involvement in trying to reach and teach small groups of isolated, illiterate people huddled round a set.

The basis of the lesson learnt from that project was decided to be a mass radio programme on the subject of communal health. It was highly practical and it was felt, rightly, that it was a subject that would listen to and act on. More than 100,000 copies of planning went to the preparation of the sign, the most vital of which was the training of some 70,000 study groups to organize the air task, they were told, to go to lecture, but to have a discussion. For the form of the campaign was to persuade the listening



Schoolchildren singing national songs at Dodoma.

ing groups actually to do something about their living and sanitary conditions; its main object was to prevent bad health, not describe it. The programme planners wanted the listeners, many of whom would normally ascribe bad health to had spirits, to apply the suggested remedies—or the suggested preventive measures—to their own situations. And the overriding message was that good health depends primarily on the individual not on the Government.

The launching of Mtu ni Afya was accompanied by an extraordinary amount of publicity. Press and radio announcements prepared the public for the first programme, politicians advised

people to tune in and the Friendship Textile Mill even produced three special designs with health motifs, which people still wear.

The programme concentrated on six common health problems: malaria, hookworm, dysentery, bilharzia, tuberculosis and water. The 20-minute programme was preceded by 10 minutes of music, designated as gathering time, and the programmes were presented in as interesting a way as possible, with sound effects and dramatized situations. Every group also had an accompanying pamphlet, printed in large letters, which was useful for literacy purposes as well as summarizing the broadcasts. The 12 programmes were broadcast

three times a week, to give flexibility of listening times. The campaign was a great success, far exceeding its planners' expectations. The estimated audience was more than two million, with the message being passed on to probably twice that number. At its height Mtu ni Afya virtually became a national cult. Not only did people listen to the programme, they wrote poems about it, danced dances for it and sang songs about it. One even got into Tanzania's Top Ten.

More prosaically but more practically, they cut down banana trees for it, wore shoes for it and dug latrines for it. My planning officer friend had collection of photographs showing all the different tribal variations of latrine architecture—miniatures of larger hut styles—some made of wood, others of mud, of the square, round latrines, square latrines, rectangular latrines and latrines with a bobble on top.

As a lasting monument to the programme they may not seem very heroic, but the planners could not have asked for a more fitting memorial.

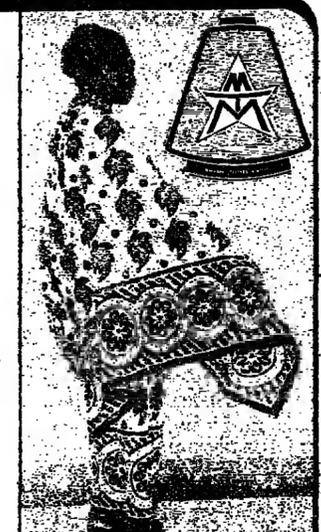
The worry is that adult education requires constant supervision and good back-up facilities—two services at present beyond the country's resources. The danger is that once the novelty of a campaign like Mtu ni Afya has worn off, people will simply go back to their old ways and forget the lessons they have learnt.

Lack of resources also militates against countrywide availability of reading material. This is a great shame, because, however one appreciates the usefulness of literacy in the development process, reading is for pleasure too. There could be a danger that unless more light material is widely available people will simply become bored with literacy; doubtless this aspect will be looked after once more people are grouped in villages.

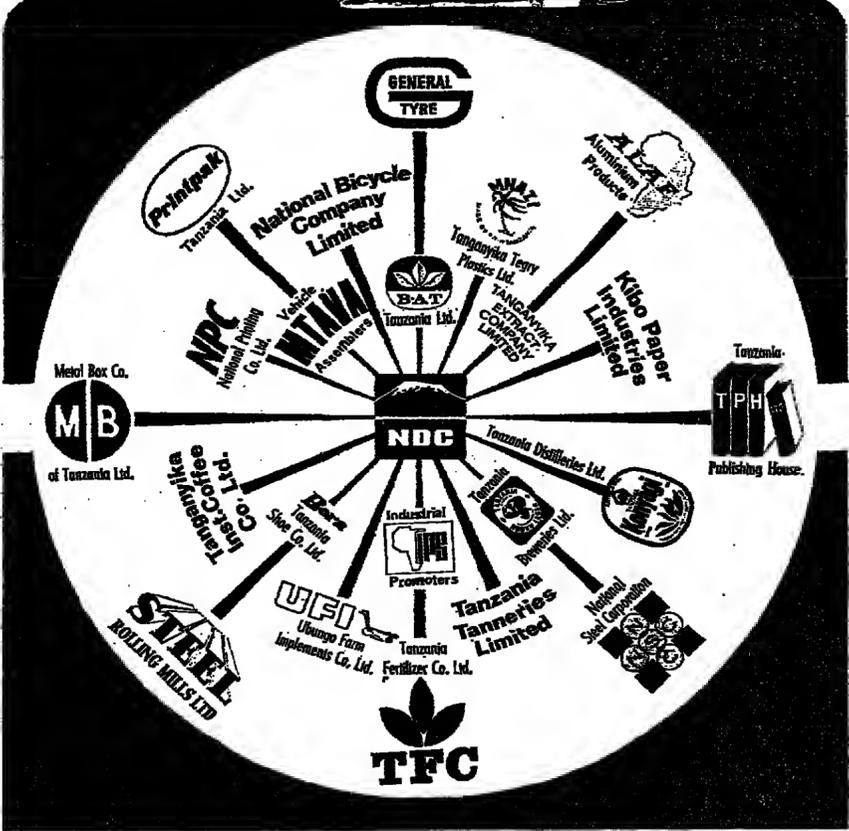
Meanwhile the institute is preparing another mass radio campaign on the subject of nutrition. Soon, with any luck, a colorful song will be winging its way up the Tanzanian pop charts, and in the villages they will be dancing *ngomas* in honour of a balanced diet.

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## Blows to foreign trade balance

by Godfrey Morrison  
editor,  
*Africa Confidential*

Tanzania's economy is reeling after two severe body blows: the oil crisis and two years of poor harvests. The most dramatic ill effects of both of these have been on the country's foreign trade balance.

By early November, although no recent figures had been published, it was freely admitted in official circles that foreign exchange reserves were almost completely exhausted. Meanwhile the country's domestic economy was suffering that almost universal ill, high and apparently accelerating inflation.

No exploitable oil has been found in Tanzania and the country has no big mineral export earner on the scale of Zambia's copper, Liberia's iron ore or Sierra Leone's diamonds. But it does have a wide variety of agricultural crops and a skilled hand that could be developed.

There is probably no other country in Africa where such serious efforts have been made to introduce a socialist society. The key to the way economic life is organized (or in some respects will be organized in the future) lies in the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

This laid down that every official of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) the country's only political party, and of the Government, must be a peasant or a worker; and that no such person could hold shares or directorships in companies, should rent houses to others, or should have more than one salary. The declaration urged the Government to continue to carry out socialism and placed emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for developments. It also said the main means of production should be under the control of the peasants and workers through the Government and the cooperatives.

### Hostile attitude to western ideas

This policy appears to be adhered to with TANU working hard throughout the country to instill socialist ideas into the rural population. The Government-controlled media do the same and manifest a hostile attitude to western and capitalist ideas. A recent article in the Government-owned newspaper, the *Daily News*, stated: "Once Tanzania breaks its dealings with international capitalism, a balanced and rapid economic growth can take place".

All the commanding heights of the economy, such as insurance and banking, have long since been nationalized and in recent years there has been very little foreign investment in the country.

Almost the only sector where there has been some evidence of the authorities having any second thoughts about the general lines of the country's socialist economic policies has been in worker control in industry. In 1973 there was considerable disruption caused by sudden takeovers by workers of factories; however, in recent months the Government seems to have stepped in to back up management and to ensure discipline.

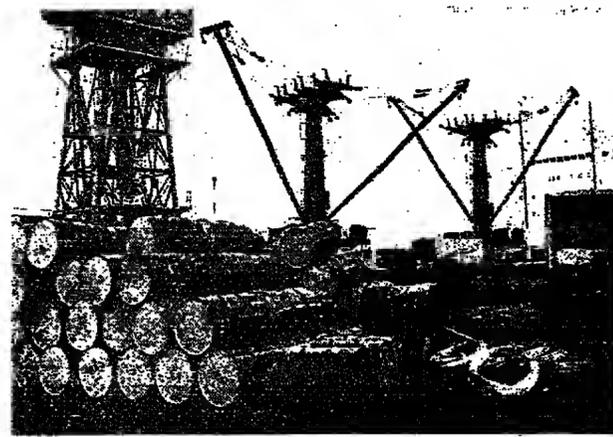
Because of the very small base from which it started, industry, as in most other African states, has recently shown the most statistically impressive growth. However, President Nyerere has always seen agriculture as the essential motor for economic development and it is in the rural areas, where the great mass of Tanzanians still live, that the success of the Government's policies will be mainly judged.

### Sharp decline in grain production

Even before the poor rainfall of the past two years agricultural productivity appeared to have become stagnant, and I suspect that the rainfall figures do not completely explain the recent very sharp declines in food grain production.

The policy of introducing *ujamaa* communal villages continues to be carried out steadily. This year has seen a rapid acceleration in the general policy of concentrating the rural population into larger settlements.

This policy, which is quite distinct from the policy of introducing *ujamaa* villages and which does not involve any obligatory or immediate change in the peasants' social or economic methods, is carried out so that it is possible to provide the rural population with those basic elements of economic development: education, health facilities and running water. As long as the rural population remains thinly scattered, their provision remains economically and administratively impossible. It seems quite possible that about five million people have been regrouped in the course of this year. Not all the five million will have had to move since existing villages were used as the nuclei for the new enlarged settlements; even



Sump oil and fertilizer being unloaded at Dar es Salaam.

so it has been a development without parallel in Africa and it seems possible that in the short term at least, further disruption may be caused to agricultural production.

It is also clear that, although in some parts of the country the policy was carried out skilfully and the people involved were only too eager to move, in other parts of the country there has been great hardship and suffering with large numbers of people seeing their houses smashed down and being forcibly moved sometimes to unsuitable locations.

The sudden acceleration of the policy of concentrating the rural population followed a TANU decision early in the year and speech by President Nyerere fixing the end of 1976 as a deadline for the completion of the process. It is clear that in several cases local officials have carried out the policy with less tact and skill than enthusiasm.

Officials in Dar es Salaam admit privately that they are extremely worried about what has happened. It is unfortunate that Tanzania should have decided to try for a "rural breakthrough" at such a difficult time when the country is afflicted by drought and the oil crisis.

In the first three months of this year, for example, Tanzania's bill for imports was almost double that of the same period last year, with oil and the sharp rise in the price of manufactured goods both playing their part. Assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the Arab states is unlikely to solve fully Tanzania's foreign exchange problem. However, given a good harvest next year, the Government hopes that it will no longer have to import grain after October, 1975.

No figures are yet avail-

able but this year's harvest may well prove to be down to about one third of a normal year. It is possible that the drought has not been the sole cause of this disaster but that it may have been made worse by other factors, including the producer prices paid to the farmers.

At the end of October the Government announced large increases which will be paid for next year's crops. The aim is clearly to persuade the farmers to plant more, and the rises ranged from 12 per cent on cassava to 50 per cent on that all-important staple crop, maize.

### Steep rises for consumers

However, at the same time increases for consumers were decided on which were quite steep. Increased prices for beer, cigarettes, and petrol were also announced.

The Tanzanian Government has been operating quite heavy food subsidies which, without the increases in prices to be paid by the consumer, would have soared to 939m Tanzanian shillings in 1974-75. Even with the price and sales tax increases it will be surprising if economic development projects are not retarded in the coming year.

True to the principles of the Arusha Declaration, Tanzania has managed to achieve a fair amount through self-help and has managed to prevent itself becoming bogged down in foreign indebtedness. But the oil price rises and the need to import huge amounts of grain (900m sh) is one estimate of what will be spent on grain for the coming year, must mean that debt servicing charges and debt repayments will rise sharply in the 1980s. Nor is there any intimation of

yet of any change of about going ahead with plan to move the rail from Dar es Salaam to more central Dodoma, a move that inevitably is a

The Chinese-built railway is now ne completion and st apart from its main to shifting Zambia's c exports, do something spur economic develop in southern Tanzania. hopes for the future in a wide variety of mi such as gold, beach soda ash and iron ore thorough surveying h be carried out.

Tanzania's foreign change problems be eased, though not s if the mainland Govern could lay its hands o ample reserves piled Zanzibar through its ing clove exports.

The Zanzibar auth refuse to let Dar es S have this money, alt international banking supposed to be withi competence of the Governme under terms of the original of Tanganyika and Za in 1964.

Zanzibar, meanwhile, its own way and is at pursue an ambitious development programme few financial restr Even colour television been established.

There are also mov reestablish Zanz tourist trade, which once lucrative; and d another obvious field development for Tanza a whole. At present, ever, tourism is in the drums.

Agriculture will r by far the most imp sector for many year. President Nyerere has "It is no use our t about socialism and se ance if we cannot ev our resources of lan and debt repayments will labour to produce b basic foodstuffs for selves."



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# Coast gives up its long rule

Michael Wolfers

ance at the map of Tan- will show the obvious raphical reason for the imment's wish to shift capital from Dar es am to Dodoma. The ent capital is a port and far from the areas of ual agricultural and g expansion in the or of the country. It is tety zovo with a mix- of African, Arab, Ger- and modern inter- at architecture and s means of the new East highway. It is also an ion for people from ntryside.

centre of commerce onsumpion it has unrivalled in the ough the siting headquarters of the African Community, at in the north of Tan- brought considerable ion and change there, contrast with Dar es m, Dodoma, which lies e centre of the country, and unappealing. But in a region of *ujamaa* the result of a o an policy that the nment is determined read throughout Tan- Dodoma, dusty and full, gives a possibility uel access to all parts zania, as infrastructure apted to new policies.

is geographical perspec- with capitals sited at pleasant coastal town- zmon to many coun- in Africa, particularly West Africa, where ment and commerce 'moved slowly inland river routes, some- supplemented by rail- The coastal capital is, a symbol of colo- terns of trade, of cash particularly raw rials, exported to Euro- and western factories. is symptomatic of a out looking outwards its economic life, and Tanzanian Government- consciously looking for using self-reliance. It is cal reasoning that has Tanzania look for an ative site for its capi- ty. Dar es Salaam will Je, because it will have aing importance as a not only for Tanzania for neighbours like it, but it will com- pound its pecu- ure by being the seat ceatral government istration. Within a le what remains of ce- geomeat, after im- nt regional devolution, - ceatraly located.

uanis is by no means ist country in Africa the Third World to 1973, when Tanu was hold- e on a complete shift in capital city, but in ferences, and by this time precedents much of the estimated cost had risen ouble is prestige build-

og. Tanzania's policy stems from the opposite end of the argument. As was pointed out in the second five-year plan (1969-1974), Dar es Salaam was growing more quickly than other towns in the country, and if this trend were allowed to continue other towns would grow only slowly.

The Government was seeking the growth of other towns to form dynamic centres for rural develop- ment in the differing geo- graphical areas. The inten- tion was to provide markets for some farmer and diverse locations for industrial development. The plan named nine alternative places for development—Tanga, Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Mbeya, Mtwara and Dodoma. Projects and housing will be directed to strengthening these towns and the siting of the administration at Dodoma is in line with overall policy.

The decision to move to Dodoma was not taken in haste. It is already a modest town, though with about one tenth of the population of Dar es Salaam, and lies at the crossing point of the north-south and east- west roads. It is being used for a rational alternative location. In addition to extensive recent discussion to Tanzanian political circles, the project has been under examination for nearly 15 years. It was discussed in the Legislative Assembly in 1960 before independence when it was reckoned that the cost would be about £7m at the exchange values of the time. This was thought to be too expensive.

A few years after inde- pendence the move was discussed in the National Assembly but the proposal was shelved and was actively revived only two years ago. By this time the Gov- ernment had already advocat- ed decentralization of much of the administration to the regions so the idea was not to produce another centre of monopolistic power. Soundings were taken of the attitudes of the ruling party to residing the capital, and the results were given to a Tanu conference by President Julius Nyerere. He said that three regions, Coast, Kigoma and Ruvuma were opposed, but that in other regions all the Tanu regional working commit- tees were in favour. The plan had been discussed in 1,859 Tanu branches and was opposed to 842 of these.

The final decision was announced in September, 1973, when Tanu was hold- ing one of its biennial con- ceals on a complete shift in capital city, but in ferences, and by this time precedents much of the estimated cost had risen ouble is prestige build-

ing. Tanzania's policy stems from the opposite end of the argument. As was pointed out in the second five-year plan (1969-1974), Dar es Salaam was growing more quickly than other towns in the country, and if this trend were allowed to continue other towns would grow only slowly.

Once the resting of the capital had been through the mill of party consul- tation and decision, Presi- dent Nyerere made quite plain his personal enthu- siasm that action should not be lagging after the years of hesitation and discussion. Within a few days he formed a special ministry to handle the move, naming himself as Minister but appointing as Minister of State the influential Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Chief Adam Sapi, once a paramount chief of the Hehe, is the grandson of Mkwawa, famous for his fighting opposition to German rule in the nineteenth century. His ministry is the first to be assigned to Dodoma and the new Tan- zanian Parliament building will also be built at Dodoma. With the combi- nation of presidential back- ings and the energy of one of the country's most impor- tant political personalities, there is little danger that action on the transfer will go by default. Another prominent Tanzanian figure, Mr George Kabama, the general manager of the National Development Corporation, was named as director-general of a new Capital Development Auth- ority to help to handle the transfer.

It has to be recognized that there is a certain artifi- ciality in building a capital city almost from scratch, and Tanzanian authorities will have to be watchful that grandiose ideas do not creep into the planning. The test of this new project will not be how much is included in the capital but how much can be left out, that is to say how effective is the national policy for decentralization. President Nyerere stated the need in a report he published in May, 1972: "To make a rea- lity of our policies of social- ism and self-reliance, the planning and control of development in this country must be exercised at local level to a much greater extent than at present."



Members of Frelimo, including (extreme right) a woman guerrilla, celebrating in Beira earlier this year the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle in Mozambique.

# Haven for Frelimo

The dramatic change in the overall political situation this year in southern Africa, after the change of regime in Portugal, has been warmly welcomed by the Government of Tanzania. President Nyerere has long been in the forefront of African leaders demanding an end to colonial rule in the Portuguese African territories, the introduction of majority rule in Rhodesia, and an end to the present political set-up in South Africa.

However, apart from considerations of principle and sentiment, the change of regime in Portugal and the decision to quit the African territories is of great practical importance to Tanzania because the southern border of the country is with Mozambique. Because of this the Ruvuma river has been one of the front lines between independent black Africa and white-ruled southern Africa.

Tanzania has long been a haven for African national- ist guerrilla movements but none has been of greater importance to the authorities in Dar es Salaam than Frelimo, which now omniates the transitional Government in Mozambique and which is in lead the country to independence in the middle of next year.

During Frelimo's 11-year struggle, even though it has received vital financial and military arms supply support from China, the Soviet Union, Sweden and various other western sources including the churches, the support of Tanzania has been vital to the movement. This has been because Tanzania provided Frelimo with the means of physical access to Tanzania, allowed it to establish bases on its territory from which the initial incursions were organized and later, once the movement was firmly established within Mozambique, provided the means for transferring back-up support. The transmitters of Radio Tanzania were organized and used as a ready means of transmitting powerful and easily heard propaganda broadcasts in Portuguese and the Mozambique vernacular languages.

Jo the early phase of guerrilla activity when Frelimo's main military thrust was in the northern Mozam- bican provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado nearly the whole of Mozambique military activity was on Tanzania's doorstep but in the past two years when it concentrated its pressure on Tete and the Cabora Bassa dam area, the importance to Frelimo of Zambia grew.

Frelimo has not been with- out cost to Tanzania. Apart from the financial consider- ations there have been security problems; the murder in 1969 near Dar es Salaam of Dr Eduardo Mondlane, the leader of Frelimo, illustrated particularly strongly the problems involved. And when Oscar Kambona, formerly one of President Nyerere's closest confidants and his Foreign Minister, fell out with the Government and went into exile, the Portuguese Govern- ment was quick to offer him help as they saw him as a possible focus for opposition to Dr Nyerere.

One of the strengths of Frelimo was that fairly quickly it established itself as by far the most effective Mozambican guerrilla organization. In the case of other territories, notably South Africa and Rhodesia, the effectiveness of African nationalism has been seriously weakened by divisions and rival movements.

In Rhodesia there has been Zouu, Zapu, and latterly Froliz, while in South Africa there was the ANC and PAC. These rivalries have been complicated in some cases exacerbated by the Sino-Soviet dispute, and Russian and Chinese rivalry in Africa has been seen in the way Moscow's support for one movement has been balanced by Pek- ing's support for a rival.

Nowhere is the rivalry between competing African nationalist organizations sharper than in Angola, where it appears likely to delay independence and, so, some people fear, threaten serious disorders before and/or after independence.

President Nyerere has always tried to promote cooperation between rival movements and the striking of differences for the sake of the common cause. Thus in the past few months he has trying, together with President Kuunda of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire, to achieve an African common front between the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita. However, the Ango- lan situation has proved dif- ficult for, not only have these three movements been at odds, but there has been a series of splits within the MPLA where the leadership of Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto (who is supported by the wholehearted support of the Tanzanian authorities) is Swapo who are seeking the independ- ence of South-west Africa or Namibia.

The provision of aid to

# Community shows strain but survives

In practical terms the East African Community whose members are Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, represents the most concrete example of the frequently expressed ideal of African unity. In no other regional African organization do the members pool such a real measure of sovereignty.

As at present constituted, the community dates from a treaty which came into effect in 1967. However, cooperation between the three states dates back to the colonial era when the British found it convenient to coordinate many of the services in the region; and in some important respects there was a greater measure of cooperation in the first few years of independence than there is today.

That the three territories have in some important respects drawn apart is not surprising. The most powerful ideological force at work in all the territories in the first years of independence has been a fairly simple form of nationalism.

This has been a most necessary means of building up the new states which have been threatened by internal divisions caused by tribal differences and other factors; but it has not made the sharing of sovereignty easy. Another difficulty has been that, although the three states have much in common historically, they have chosen distinct political directions since inde- pendence, with Kenya opt- ing for a mixed economy

where local and inter- national capital plays a big role, while Tanzania has chosen a thorough-going socialist path.

In the period since General Amin has been in control in Uganda relations within the community have been further strained because President Nyerere has remained an open sup- porter of Dr Milton Obote, the man General Amin ousted. President Nyerere has continued to offer Dr Obote refuge within Tan- zania. What is most remark- able about the East African Community is not that it is showing strains, but that it has managed to survive.

It was as long ago as 1948 that an East African High Commission, headed by the governors of the three territories, was set up to manage common services in trans- port, communications, education, research, common external tariffs and a fairly exten- sively integrated banking and taxation system. In 1961 the High Commission was re- placed by the East African Common Services Organ- ization.

In 1964 the Kampala Agreement was signed; one of its chief aims was to try to make the organization benefit Uganda and Tan- zania more effectively because it had become in- creasingly clear that most of the advantages were being reaped by Kenya. The agreement was never properly carried out and a general secretariat with

growing number of disputes within the organization made it look probable that it would collapse.

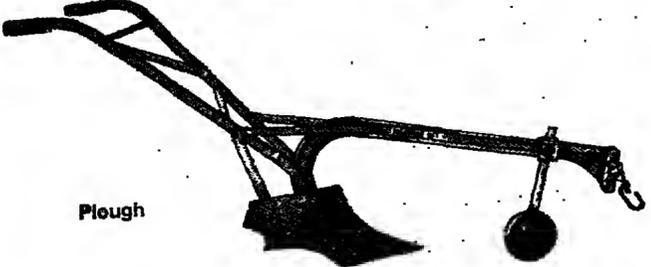
However, a Commission on East Africa, consisting of ministers from the three states and United Nations staff, was set up, and their report in 1966 led to the signature the following year of a Treaty for East African Cooperation which forms the basis for the present community.

The treaty recognized the obvious advantages of economic harmonization of planning; and it took into account the desirability of sharing development oppor- tunities more fairly and spreading the administrative headquarters of common services between the three states. So the railways have their headquarters in Nairobi, the harbours have theirs in Dar es Salaam and the postal services in Kam- papa. The supreme executive organ of the community, the East African Authority, which is composed of the three presidents, has not met since the takeover of Uganda by General Amin; but the com- munity has continued to function, thanks to working meetings which are attended by ministers from the governments of the three members, as well as the East African Ministers. Each country nominates one each.

The community also has a general secretariat with



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## Upholding democracy in one-party system

by Alan Hutchison

The Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu) party this year celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Always a mass party, it celebrated the occasion in mass style—march pasts, gymnastic displays and crowds of spectators. It brought to mind the party's early political rallies, when up to 50,000 people would flock into Dar es Salaam to hear Tanu leaders call for independence. Earlier this year, I asked President Nyerere, the holder of Tanu card number one, if he could remember details of the first meeting.

"The Tanganyika African Association was drawing up a new programme, a clearer constitution, and objective was to be independence. Then it was suggested—by me—that we should have a new name. At that time there was the Kenya African Union, and we thought of Tanganyika African Union (T.A.U.) but it was also the time of Mau Mau, so eventually we decided on Tanu." Despite the new union name of Tanzania, the party has preferred to retain the mainland's former name in its title.

For four years Dr Nyerere toured the country, usually in an ancient car still, I believe, preserved. He was ably helped, by those in the leadership still, and by those who have fallen by the wayside. It would show an indifference to history to pretend that the party does not owe a great deal to people like Bibi Titi Mohamed, convicted in a treason case a few years ago (but now released), whose forceful personality played a major role in organizing Tanu's active women's section.

During this time Dr Nyerere presented the territory's case for independence to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and served briefly on the country's Legislative Council before resigning because Africans were not being given enough responsibility in government.

Through good organization and Dr Nyerere's tireless travelling Tanu became a highly effective mass nationalist movement. In the 1958 elections no candidate opposed by Tanu was elected, and in 1960 Tanu won 70 of the 71 seats contested. This posed a dilemma for a party which had always prided itself on the value of discussion. As Dr Nyerere said: "If the people only acquiesce in the Tanu candidate who is submitted to them by the party machinery they are losing their effective power over the representative and his actions."

Dr Nyerere's own reaction was to resign the premiership one month after independence in December, 1961, in order to transform Tanu from a party fighting for independence to one geared to the new task of nation-building.

Tanu was reorganized internally, too. The emergence of Tanzania, first as a *de facto* and then as a *de jure* one-party state was accompanied by efforts to put "creative tension" back into politics. A presidential commission decided that constituencies should be fought by two Tanu candidates, put forward by local branches for endorsement by the national executive. In the first elections held under the new system, two junior ministers and six incumbent MPs failed to be chosen as candidates at all, and two ministers and four junior ministers were actually defeated. The pattern has been repeated in ensuing elections, demonstrating Tanu's visible ability to uphold the democratic element in one-party democracy, a phrase which in most parts of the world has become quite meaningless.



Electioneering in Tanzania. Dr Nyerere (above) at a pre-independence rally. Below: Bibi Titi Mohamed, who organized the Tanganyika African National Union active women section and was convicted plotting. She has now been released.



## Prosperous minority comes under increasing pressure

by Godfrey Morrison

There are probably about 30,000 Asians still in Tanzania and they remain an influential and conspicuously prosperous minority. They have been better treated than in neighbouring Kenya, where they have been long under severe pressure and much better treated than in neighbouring Uganda, where they have been summarily expelled. However they are now under considerable and what looks like growing pressure in Tanzania.

President Nyerere's multiracial ideals are genuine and in the years since independence he has acted with considerable courage to protect the Asian minority from the xenophobic and racist inclinations of some of his followers. He has made use of qualified community members' skills at all levels of government and in the parastatal bodies; Mr Amir Jamal is Minister for Commerce and Industry and Mr Al Noor Kassam is Tanzania's Minister nominated to the East African Community where he is in charge of Finance and Administration. It is not surprising that the Asians in East Africa have come under pressure after the departure of the British as they had become a minority but in a class sense because of their commercial energy and enterprise they

had become the area's middle class. In Tanzania as in the other territories they have shown themselves culturally and socially exclusive: mixed marriages are rare and most Asians seem to spend their leisure time among their own people. The degree of mutual suspicion and dislike between Africans and Asians remains high and each possesses a popular and unflattering racist stereotype of the other. Africans describe them as lazy and irresponsible while Africans have traditionally regarded Asians as cunning and grasping.

However non-racial President Nyerere's intentions may have been it has been the Asian minority who have transformed Tanzania into a socialist society. He should have bit the Asian under the voucher system but the latter was in control of so much of the retail and wholesale trade. In the past two years the continuation of Mr Nyerere's policies has deprived a considerable number of Asians of their livelihood and is likely to damage further the country's agricultural production. All these moves are regarded by many Asians not so much as motivated by socialist ideals but by racist prejudice, how- ever the Government has resorted to all sorts of illegal methods extending from over-invoic-

ing for imports to smuggling, which has led to a sort of vicious cycle of mutual suspicion between the Asian community and the Government. Tanzania's Asians probably about 60 per cent to 40 per cent Hindu, with 90 per cent coming from what is now Gujarat state in north-east of Bombay. A considerable number are Ismailis and followers of the Aga Khan.

Many of these are Tanzanian citizens. But oil and non-citizen alike that there is growing tension against the Asian community, mainly junior officials of the Government. A common complaint is that the police show a particular zeal in monitoring and checking when an Asian is involved. Not that the Asians always their own friends. I have frequently been surprised at their attitude towards African students in business and Government. The Asians' problem, however, is that they are living in a court whose government's policies involve a far-reaching and sometimes harsh onslaught on middle-class values and property; and they are middle class. So the exact seems likely to continue.

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# Zanzibar: new ruler eases tensions

Michael Wolfers

United Republic of Tanzania, called Tanzania, was just over 10 years old but there are signs before there is a true integration.

ident Julius Nyerere's attitude towards the island Zanzibar, with its neighbour Pemba, is a sensitive and somewhat extraordinary which have taken in Zanzibar, particularly under the rule of the late Sheikh Aheid Karume, who was seized upon by his opponents.

points must be borne in mind: Zanzibar is its own president, ranks as First Vice-President of Tanzania, and has reserved many prerogatives to the Revolutionary Council. A violent revolution completely reversed the political and social order and dispossessed an entire ruling class at heavy cost. Life in Zanzibar is being reshaped by dramatic events.

already clear that the new administration under about Jumbo, is more flexible than his predecessor, and his relations in Zanzibar improved relations with the mainland. A provision over the assets of the late Sheikh Karume, a complication of the remaining in the mainland, but the basis for remains.

nakes economic and sense that the two should evolve together and people of Zanzibar are serving in public life. While the relations which, though it is a long-term process, it does seem that it has moved more slowly in the first 10 years than President Nyerere would have wished.

The legal system, under the constitutional agreement, is a Zanzibar and not a union subject, but it is embarrassing to Dr Nyerere's Government that defendants in Zanzibar are not allowed legal representation.

Without rejecting Sheikh Karume's history as the mainspring of the Afro-Shirazi Party, Sheikh Jumbo has introduced significant shifts in internal policy and has been more ready to travel abroad and to make contact with other government systems. He has recently visited several of Tanzania's African neighbours and is a more credible representative of the united republic than was Sheikh Karume, who did not hide the fact that his political interests did not go far outside Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shaikh Karume's enthusiasm for new projects has stamped itself on Zanzibar which is a mixture of historical relics, now refurbished for the first time in 10 years, and ambitious new buildings, incongruous with the climate and environment of Zanzibar. Modernization has come to Zanzibar, which had money to spend as the price of cloves soared, and resulted in some modern buildings which Sheikh Karume is seeking to tidy up.

Foreign powers have assisted in the modernization programme, with China supplying factories and British contractors engaged in civil engineering schemes and a British company building a television station. Zanzibar has its own pattern of consular relations which, though reminiscent of mainland diplomacy appears to be

directed independently.

While Zanzibar continued to allow visitors in the past few years there were constraints and restrictions and a seeming passivity in the island life. The old town of Zanzibar is like several of the Arab-influenced towns along the African mainland coast but Zanzibar's island setting is spectacularly beautiful and the sight and smell of spices add piquancy to the landscape.

Zanzibar, an outpost of Arabia, was of historic importance in the growth of inter-African commerce (tragically through slave trading, for which it was once a major centre) and was the starting point for much of the early European exploration of Africa. Burton and Livingstone travelled from there when the Sultan was a powerful ruler. The Sultan's dynasty was overthrown in the revolution of January, 1964, a month after Britain granted independence.

Zanzibar, under the Afro-Shirazi Party, has become again a part of Africa, though many of the most important architectural and decorative features of the town are echoes of the long period of south-western Arab influence. But what is memorable about the island is not only the carved and studded doors of Livingstone's former house by the harbour but also the extraordinary sensuous, lush appeal of the natural setting.

It is a profusion of rich colour, heavy blue sea, white coral and vivid green of the vegetation under what is usually a hot and sultry sky. Away from the modern developments, Zanzibar is still very much the one's imaginary Africa rather than the reality of much of Africa today, perhaps because Zanzibar

island retains the appearance and atmosphere described in the early European travellers' tales.

Contemporary Zanzibar's political sensitivities derive from an unusual degree of outside control during the island's history. The society which the European explorers witnessed was an Arab minority with numerous slaves, and long after slavery was abolished social exclusivity of the minority survived in Zanzibar.

The change to African rule was bloody and cataclysmic and expressed traditional resentments that had been submerged during a relatively short period of British Foreign Office and Colonial Office rule. The Arab and Asian population of Zanzibar has been dispossessed and there have been bizarre incidents of forced inter-racial marriages, particularly under the Karume regime.

The future for Zanzibar lies in closer integration with the mainland which will allow better economic and job prospects, particularly for young people. Sheikh Karume and President Nyerere met in agreement on union within a few weeks of the January 1964 revolution, and both leaders understood that the agreement was only a preliminary move, hence the important list of subjects which remained within the exclusive competence of the Zanzibar Government—including agriculture, education, health, information, prisons, energy and justice.

As fear of counter-revolution recedes and the confidence of the Afro-Shirazi Party grows, it should become easier for Sheikh Jumbo, or a successor, to revise and strengthen the union agreement.

# Foreign policy: idealism and pragmatism

Britain's foreign policy, reflecting the personality of Lord Nyerere, who has it more or less single-minded since independence, is a striking mixture of idealism and pragmatism.

Like most former colonial powers Britain assumed that it had some sort of right to advise its protégés, and that a very special relationship existed between the two countries—but one based on the master/pupil model rather than the friendship between two sovereign nations.

Tanzania drew attention to the former attitude when soon after independence it expelled a British national who had insulted a Tanzanian.

Notice was thus served that on the personal level a colonial mentality would no longer be tolerated. But Britain was to receive a bigger jolt in 1965 when President Nyerere broke off relations over the Labour Government's failure to contain or reverse Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. Typically, he was one of the few African leaders who responded to an OAU appeal to member states to break relations with Britain over Rhodesia. The cost was a £7m British loan geared in Tanzania's second development plan.

Relations with Britain were resumed again in 1968, but they suffered a further trauma in 1970 with the Heath Government's decision to supply a limited amount of military equipment to South Africa. In the event African countries, did not carry out their threat to leave the Commonwealth (it would surely have been more dramatic if they had asked Britain to leave, since it was Britain which was acting contrary to Commonwealth interests).

Relations have been on the mend once again since Labour took office, and aid movements, including that of the African National Congress (ANC), and the Zim-

babwe African National Congress (Zanu) used Tanzania as their base.

It was the relationship with Britain that required the most dramatic adjustment. Like most former colonial powers Britain assumed that it had some sort of right to advise its protégés, and that a very special relationship existed between the two countries—but one based on the master/pupil model rather than the friendship between two sovereign nations.

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there has been no desire to expected from the East African Community, formed of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, has just survived the traumas of the Tanzanian-backed invasion of Uganda by pro-Obove supporters and subsequent border skirmishes. There have been border squabbles too with another neighbour, Malawi, whose policy of cooperation, until recently, with South Africa has put it well and truly beyond the pale.

A halting rapprochement is now in evidence. One of President Nyerere's most celebrated acts of principle, the recognition of Biafra, was based perhaps more than anything else on an ignorance of the situation. Certainly the federal view, never very well put across, did not match the persuasiveness of Ibo arguments, presented with such assurance by smooth-tongued Biafran envoys.

General Gowon's statesmanlike behaviour in the war, as well as his personality, which impressed President Nyerere at the OAU "reconciliation meeting", persuaded the Tanzanian leader to mend fences quickly.

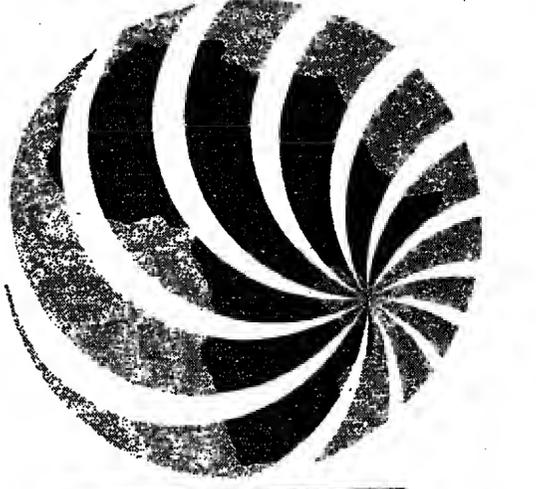
It has been Tanzania's special relationship with China that has excited most comment, from the downright silly (Tanzania was to observe the Chinese new year holiday, according to one western newspaper) to the predictable paranoia of South Africa, whose Prime Minister has opined that the Chinese presence in Tanzania threatens the stability of the entire continent. This "relationship between most unequal equals" as President Nyerere once called it, has certainly fulfilled the expectations of one commentator who believed that it would "excite worry in other states".

The Chinese involvement in Tanzania is considerable. Chinese instructors train the army, navy and air wing, and China has supplied equipment for all three, including a number of MIG 17s and light tanks. China chose Tanzania (and Zambia) as the site for the largest communist aid project, the £170m Tanzam railway.

Thanks to the financing conditions of the railway China has now replaced Britain as Tanzania's chief supplier. China has also assisted in the construction of several other important projects in Tanzania, including the Friendship textile mill, a farm implements factory, a radio transmitter, a large agricultural scheme and a naval base; it has provided medical teams, police training and emergency relief. China has been the chief, and virtually sole, supplier of aid to Zanzibar.

China has also been taken as a model for many nation-building ideas, such as the practical element in Tanzanian schooling, the philosophy of self-reliance, the emphasis on agriculture-based development, the need for frugality and the adult education programme.

But Chinese involvement in Tanzania, massive though it is, should not be mistaken for influence. No Chinese advisers have permeated into the Civil Service or into the hierarchy of the army, let alone into State House. In many ways there is need to revise Nyerere's assertion made shortly after independence that "when it comes to actual facts, this country is completely western".



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A. H.



## Tanzania Housing Bank

- The Tanzania Housing Bank is a fully Government owned institution with an authorized shara capital of Shs.100,000,000.
- It started operations on 1st January 1973.
- It has its Head Office in Dar es Salaam and branches and Agents throughout Tanzania.
- The Bank mobilises local savings and external resources for housing development, especially low cost housing.
- The THB operates savings, time end fixed deposit accounts and pays interest on these accounts.
- The rate of interest paid on the accounts ranges from 4½% to 6% per annum depending on the type of account.
- The Bank offers loans for construction or purchase of residential houses, offices, godowns, warehouses, industrial estates and other commercial premises.
- It charges rates of interest which vary from 6% p.a. for residential housing loans to 9% p.a. for commercial loans
- The Bank finances activities related to the building industry, e.g. the production of local building materials.
- The THB guarantees loans and gives technical and other assistance to those engaged in housing end the building industry in general.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL OR WRITE TO:

### THE GENERAL MANAGER

Tanzania Housing Bank, Hifadhi House, Azikiwe Street,

P.O. Box 1723  
Dar-es-Salaam,

Cable: HIFADHI, Telephone 23258.

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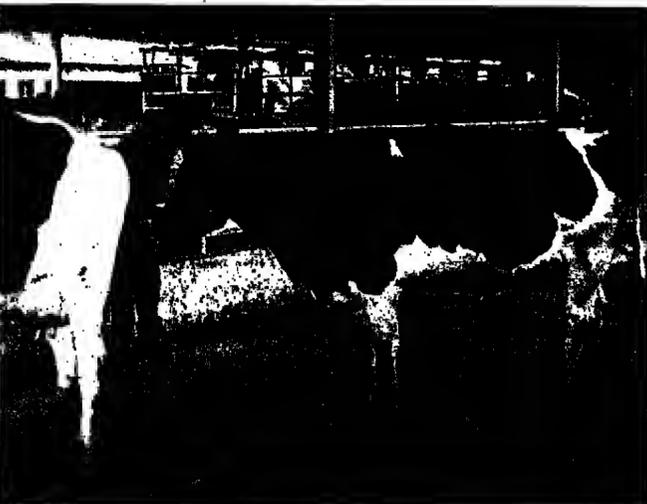
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# TANZANIA



**CAPTIONS:** (1) Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) highest mountain in Africa and Tanzania's "Shining Mountain" (2) Two farmers examining their healthy young maize crop. (3) Cattle breeding in Tanzania. (4) The old and the new Dar-es-Salaam. (5) Sorting diamonds at Mwañdu. (6) Wildebeest grazing in the Serengeti, "the finest game park in the world". (7) Dar-es-Salaam Harbour (Haven of Peace). (8) Cloves, Zanzibar's main cash crop.

**For further information consult our High Commission in London 43 Hertford Street W1Y 8DB**

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JUSTICE

FROM AN ADDRESS BY H.E. PRESIDENT JULIUS K. NYERERE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1974, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE TURKEYEN THIRD WORLD LECTURES.

"The important work for our future is . . . in serious detailed planning . . . directed at a shared goal—total independence for our states."

Reflecting on the growing understanding of the true nature of independence, of the need for it to be economic as well as political, President Nyerere said that the years since the first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in 1961 had taught the Third World countries three things: that the economic vulnerability of newly independent states tempted stronger nations to violate their sovereignty for economic gain; that dependence on another country for development invited economic blackmail; but, finally, that poor countries could act together to resist international economic subjection.

"Economic independence does not imply a desire for national self-sufficiency . . . we are not trying to reject or run

away from the inter-dependence of the modern world . . . our nations want to co-operate with others for their common benefit . . ." Comparing the position of small and poor nations in the world with that of unorganised workers in an un-restricted capitalist system, President Nyerere said: "Our poverty and separate weakness mean that we sell the product of our labour in markets dominated by those who can afford to wait." But the workers had learned to improve their position by banding together into Trade Unions and forming co-operatives and now the poor countries of the world were beginning to learn from their example.

"We want to receive at the international level the same justice which a worker rightly demands within a nation." In their own nations workers movements had been able to enforce guaranteed conditions of work, security of income and availability of social services; and these improvements, though not changing the fundamental nature of capitalism, were real gains and not to be scorned. In the international economy, however, the only "regulations" on the competition for private profit were negotiated among the strong for their own

protection. In these conditions it was not surprising that inequalities between rich and poor nations continued to grow year by year.

Dr. Nyerere said: "I believe that we poor nations are partly to blame for the persistence of this situation. For we have been confusing political equality of rights with economic equality." He warned that by accepting the fiction of equal standing in the existing international economic system instead of trying to change its basically unfair conditions poor nations were acquiescing in their own exploitation. The present system accentuated existing inequalities.

First, the poor nations were poor in real terms and especially in terms of technology, infrastructure and related efficiency. Second, their poverty meant they had few resources which could be devoted to investment. Third, international corporations which managed the extractive and manufacturing industries in many poor countries repatriated much of their income. Fourth, developing countries found marketing barriers within the rich countries when they attempted to export finished rather than primary products and consequently they forfeited the multiplier effects of processing. Fifth, the

demand for raw materials did not generally rise proportionately to the rise in incomes in the developed world. And finally, many poor countries depended heavily on an export commodity which was of only marginal importance to the economies of the importing nations; consequently they had little bargaining power in relation to their exports.

A national government could take steps to mitigate class and regional inequalities in its own country: there was no world government to do the same on a global scale. Such action depended at present on the aid policies of the richer countries, and these were scarcely significant when they provided for a mere 0.35% of the Gross Domestic Product of the 14 richest countries in genuine, untied aid.

The only remedy for poverty was in the hands of the poor nations themselves. They were not as helpless as they sometimes believed. Their power lay in the Third World as a whole—not only oil but minerals and primary commodities as well as markets for their own manufactured goods. Given the impetus of competition for these goods and markets the wealthy nations might be induced to make what to them were really marginal

concessions but which, to the poorer countries, were essential and vital changes. To this end it was essential for each Third World country to get control of its own economy so as to allow it to determine its trade patterns and relationships and so implement any decisions taken in support of a Third World strategy of trading terms reform.

Third World nations could help one another, and lessen the monopolistic strength of the wealthy nations, by trading together. The President mentioned India as an example of a country which now produces the simpler types of capital equipment. This would require positive action by governments in giving preferences to other Third World countries and in resisting the high-pressure salesmanship of traditional suppliers. It might also involve some sacrifices. "Yet unless we do change our trading partners wherever this is at all possible, our nations will remain economic satellites of the rich states."

They could co-operate in joint ventures and services such as shipping lines, research institutions, economic consultancy services (which had proved of immense value to O.P.E.C. in negotiating its oil price increases) and the exchange of technical assistance.

Third World Nations could act together "like a Trade Union of the Poor" in negotiations with the rest of the world.

It would be absurd, President Nyerere warned, to expect such co-operation to be easy. Temptations to short-term individual benefit would always be there. But in the long run no one was helped if for instance, one country paying more than was necessary for foreign investment. As far as trade between Third World countries was concerned, a serious difficulty was that the goods themselves would rarely be cheaper and might sometimes be of poorer quality than those supplied by the developed countries. But "the fact is that independence can never be attained without some sacrifice. We have to make a choice."

"Choosing to work towards economic independence does not mean that we are declaring economic war on the wealthy nations of the world. . . . We are simply saying that we are poor nations living in a world dominated by rich nations. . . . The task of building economic independence and becoming free and equal partners in the world economy is a difficult one. . . . In this massive work which has to be done . . . the responsibility is ours."

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

South Cardale, Groves & Co. Chartered Surveyors

Benn withdrawal of £8m aid to NVT increases prospect of nationalization

Maurice Corio... already been tabled but not presented to the Commons... Levels of home output are determinants of export pricing...

Kissinger forecast of controls to save energy

From Frank Vogl... Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, said here today that it was his firm impression that President Ford would impose mandatory measures to reduce United States oil imports...

Gulf oil states poised for prompt emulation of Aramco takeover

By Roger Vioyeve... As talks open in London today to discuss the final details of a complete takeover of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) by the Saudi Arabian government...

Order will allow rise in subsidized food prices

By Hugh Clayton... Government efforts to peg prices of subsidized foods are being hampered by the market disturbances created by the subsidies themselves...

Leyland wins £50m Egyptian contract

On Dec 8... A £50m agreement was signed today under which Leyland will build a vehicle assembly plant in Egypt...

Motor union leaders will discuss crisis

By R. W. Shakespeare... Urgent discussions will be held by union leaders this week on the deepening crisis in the motor industry...

Mr Healey takes a broad agenda to Saudi talks

By Our Energy Correspondent... Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left London yesterday by RAF Comet for three days of talks with senior Saudi Arabian government ministers...

Alfa Romeo lay-offs agreed with unions

Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest motor vehicle manufacturer after Fiat, has initiated an agreement with the unions for the loss of 26 working days between now and the end of May...

10pc fall in home sales of British cars last month

Motor Manufacturers Association... In the first 11 months of the year the total of 872,986 is more than 24 per cent down on the 1973 total of 1,150,000...

Sofico property group asks for moratorium

From Harry Debelius... About 20,000 Spanish and foreign shareholders found their investments and dividends blocked this weekend after Sofico, Spain's biggest tourist-apartment development company, asked the courts to declare a moratorium on its debts...

Phoenix gives assurance on Jessel loan interest

By Our Financial Staff... Holders of Jessel Securities 92 per cent loan stock are to receive the half-yearly interest payment which fell due last Friday...

Mr Varley will outline plans to save UK fuel

Details of Britain's energy saving campaign will be revealed today by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy... Overall objective will be to remind everybody that Britain can no longer afford to consume energy on the scale of the pre-1973 oil price rises...

Cumululus Extracts from The Chairman's Statement for 1974. The fall in the net asset value of our shares during this unpleasant year, though less than that of the All-Share Index and much the same as that of most other investment trusts...

Bank governors to consider oil funds problem

By David Blake... Central Bank governors from the leading industrial nations of the West meet in Basle today to discuss the recurring problems of the world monetary system, and in particular the difficulties caused by the huge funds which have been built up by oil producers...

Man-made fibres output 10pc down on year ago

By Peter Hill... Output of Britain's man-made fibres industry this year is expected to be more than 10 per cent less than in 1973, according to the latest forecasts published today by the British Man-Made Fibres Federation...

Alitalia move to meet losses

From John Earle... Alitalia, the Italian national airline which forms part of the state-owned IRI Group, has decided on a capital reconstruction to meet accumulated losses amounting at the end of June to 48,475m lire (about £2.3m)...

Alfa Romeo lay-offs agreed with unions

Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest motor vehicle manufacturer after Fiat, has initiated an agreement with the unions for the loss of 26 working days between now and the end of May...

Brazil sugar curb

Brazil has told the United States that it can not deliver an additional 50,000 tons of sugar this year or guarantee shipments for the first semester of 1975...

BURGESS PRODUCTS Company (Holdings) Second Half Improvement Expected to Continue. 1974 1973 Group Turnover 10,426,214 9,325,352 Profit before tax 449,484 1,110,206...

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# City fatalism over state intervention

For those who enjoy an idle weekend speculation, a thought that might have crossed the mind on a Sunday afternoon was how the Government of February 1971 might have approached the present problems of British Leyland. To compare British Leyland's problems with those of Rolls-Royce may not, of course, seem fair: Leyland has already stressed that it could if necessary have got through the present winter without Government aid, albeit that this might have involved substantial pruning. But that said, we do appear to be in a similar situation in which there is a call for substantial short and long-term financing to preserve the company at roughly its present capacity, and financing of a size that would probably not be forthcoming were it not known that there was a backlog of last resort in the background.

Just how the Government of February 1971 would have reacted can, of course, be no more than a matter for Sunday afternoon musing. Where there is a striking comparison between December 1974 and nearly three years earlier, however, is in the reaction of the City.

The first and inevitable question is whether a City that is both opposed to nationalization and the National Enterprise Board is likely to be forced into the arms of the Government by closing the doors of the capital market in the company. More bluntly, has the City failed Leyland? The answer here is a simple one. Early in 1972 the City market put up more than £50m for the company. It subscribed for shares at 45p that nobody today wishes to buy at less than a sixth of that value. It subscribed for convertible loan stock that now stands at less than a third of its original price. So, quite apart from the fact that it would be difficult for the City to subscribe new equity without some form of capital restructuring of the company, it is little wonder that the doors are now closed.

Fortunately for the City, moreover, this is a case where the fortunes and problems of the company are so widely known and so repeated that its unwillingness to provide a further massive capital injection can probably be understood by the public at large. But that in itself can only be counted as partly satisfactory. For the City's task now—or more specifically the task of the institutional shareholders—should be to make sure that they do all they can to protect their investment. That is going to—or should—involve hard negotiations with both the management and the Government, and it may be here that the City finds itself on considerably weaker ground.

It is probably not going to be sufficient for the larger shareholders to say we put up money in the past and look what happened. We are back to the old question of whether or not the larger shareholders have done enough to see that their capital is well-managed. Unfortunately for the City, Leyland is not a happy case to pick for this kind of argument since opinion about the company and its problems has been febrile diverse. Many would say that turning the merger to its full benefits was always going to be a 10-year task and that the present problems were as much as anything the fault of capricious government policies and the energy crisis. Unfortunately for the City Leyland has not been a case where there has been a clear majority view that the company's problems were exclusively those of management and structure.

While this could well serve to weaken the City's hand over the coming months, to me it is not the most important aspect of the affair. What is far more important is that the City, and we can probably say to a man allowed itself to be lulled into believing that state intervention was inevitable. And if one is now talking about a

deepening recession, one can all too easily see the City adopting precisely the same attitude over a number of other major companies. It is a highly dangerous attitude. If the City really believes that at the end of the day a number of companies will have no choice but to go to the state—and I am not talking here about the state taking companies into public ownership for political reasons—then the City must do one of two things, and fast. Either it must enter into league with the interventionists, and with Sir Don Ryder as prospective head of the NEB that now looks like a line that may be worth exploring further. Or it must increase the energy and cohesion with which it purs forward the case for private enterprise and the Government policies required to allow it to work satisfactorily to the benefit of all. To sit back and say that intervention is inevitable could be the death knell for an independent City.

## BLMC Watch the loan stock

One thing to emerge very plainly from the Government moves to support British Leyland is that the loan stock holders are better off. The possibility that the group will go under in a welter of debts and cash-flow problems has been staved off; and to some extent the fact that the Government is prepared to guarantee new loans from the banks improves the security of existing loans from the stock holders. The cost of servicing all the loan capital and long-term borrowings is relatively small: £6.78m last year. And with the Government now fully involved in keeping the group in business there is that much more in the apple cart in the event of the loan stock trustees' Commercial Union being obliged to demand repayment in any failure to service it.

What is not so plain is just how much better off the loan stock holders are. To the extent that Government support eliminates the likelihood of liquidation, the possibility that a pattern will develop similar to that which brought massive gains to some Rolls-Royce shareholders—who were in full with accrued interest within two-and-a-half years of the crash—can be ruled out. But the possible mutations on the present situation are still three-fold. In the first place, the group might eventually be nationalized outright, in which case the loan stock might be redeemed at par forthwith, or left to run its term. In the second place, part of the group's activities might be hived off, in which case prompt redemption is unlikely.

And in the third place, the group might continue to exist as a semi-independent existence, in which case repayment ahead of the term is out of the question. Even on the latter scenario, however, the loan stocks have their attractions, and particularly the 7½ per cent convertible 1982-87. The conversion rights, of course, count for nothing.

*Tina was when a cash crisis at BLMC would have rocked the Nuffield charitable trusts down to their foundations. Today the outlook can hardly be cheerful—but it is not quite as dire as it might have been thanks to the good offices of the Charity Commissioners.*

*The passing of the final dividend in 1971 prompted the commissioners to step up the pressure on the Nuffield trustees to reduce their 10 per cent stake in BLMC. In the event they sold over a third of their shares for some £8m in May, 1971; the residue would then have been worth around £14m.*

*Today, the same stake would be worth less than a fifth of that figure at stock market valuation. And a large slice of the trustees' income is now probably being retained, as there are still another seven weeks before the dividend is cast.*

## Merchant banks Waiting for the upturn

Merchant banks have always represented a highly geared investment and never more so than this year. The sector's shares have dropped by just over 20 per cent against a 56 per cent slump in the FT All-Share index, which is harsh treatment indeed if one assumes it is unthinkable for the Bank of England to allow an acceptable programme to go under. And although several houses have indicated declining profits, most recently Hill Samuel and Hambros, none has yet gone so far as to indicate actual losses.

But the areas of doubt are clear enough. Balance sheet totals will be significantly lower this year. In most cases that will reflect a desire to show a more conservative balance sheet face at a time when conservatism is acknowledged as an asset in banking circles.

Corporate finance activity has been down hard, of course, as has investment management, while equity portfolios have taken the inevitable beating. More worrying on a medium-term view is the evidence that the merchant banks' inability to back their judgment with funds on any scale is a seriously inhibiting factor when it comes to getting new business, or holding on to old.

But the process of erosion is not turning out to be quite so rapid as most expected. Baring Midland Bank's acquisition of the outstanding shares in Samuel Montagu there have been none of the clearing bank bids for accepting houses that analysts anticipated once the Bank of England made clear it would have no objections. Instead, the clearer have preferred to build up their own merchant banking expertise, inevitably a slow and uncertain process for such large and conservatively run concerns.

## Unicorp Charter's stake

While the Union Corporation board spurred on by its financial advisers, has reluctantly agreed to the latest Gold Fields of South Africa offer, the matter is still not settled. Far from it.

Dominating the scene now is Charter Consolidated with 10 per cent and the question is whether it will go along with General Mining which is poised at any time to raise its stake in the holding from 28 to 29.9 per cent. Probably the level of acceptances will prove the deciding matter for Charter as it would not wish to be seen to be apparently frustrating the wishes of the smaller shareholders if they accept in volume, say, in the 40 per cent level. And to encourage them along, it is conceivable that GFSA would add an extra share to its present package of 13 shares for every 100 Unicorp plus the 124p a share cash element.

Eighteen months ago when the Conservatives were enjoying British industrialists to invest, the big names responded by rolling out their projections. British Leyland, which was then heading for 1972/73 profits of just over £50m, the first reasonable return in its history, declared plans to spend £500m over five years.

By international standards capital spending of around £100m was not unduly ambitious. Having invested heavily throughout the 1960s Daimler-Benz had, for example, spent that much in 1972. It is hard to suggest that British Leyland was at last able to come to grips with one of its most fundamental problems, the need to replace outdated plant and production facilities at many of its factories, and the need, too, to produce a range of models which would be wholly competitive with the vehicles from Europe and Japan.

Thus, spending at this level was the minimum necessary, but it was also the maximum British Leyland could reasonably afford. And it was a long-range programme built on a fragile basis; it depended utterly on nothing going badly wrong.

September, 1973, saw the company's financial position at its most healthy since the past five years earlier of British Motors Holdings and Leyland. It was profitable and appeared to be talking realistically about becoming more so. Profits of perhaps £70m seemed possible in 1973/74.

## Decision time in Ferranti crisis

The problems get bigger and bigger. For the moment it is British Leyland which is hogging the headlines. But as the politicians and public alike try their solutions it should not be forgotten that there lurks in Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's pending iray another file marked "Ferranti".

All the signs are that the Ferranti affair is nearing the decision-making stage. The Benn's door around mid-August, but there is evidence to suggest that the management of Ferranti was becoming more than mildly concerned as early as the spring. At that time, it is understood, London management was involved in serious talks with the group's Canadian subsidiary, Ferranti-Packard, assessing the possibility of selling part of the group to raise revenue.

## British Leyland's financial millstone

BRITISH LEYLAND: the cash picture

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cash flow	44	45	48	60	63	75
Capital spending (56)	(51)	(67)	(50)	(42)	(63)	(63)
Changes in working capital	—	26	52	45	(70)	(28)
Cash surplus (deficit)	(12)	(32)	(71)	(55)	91	40

Source: Phillips & Drew.

So, as the table shows, while capital spending since the merger had usually exceeded cash flow, the position appeared controllable in that British Leyland's efforts to improve financial systems had helped bring about a substantial reduction in gearing.

At the end of the 1972/73 period, with working capital requirements down by just under £30m—largely reflecting tight stock control and an increase in credit—its liquidity position by some £33m. Net cash balances stood at £50m.

For the first time, it seemed, British Leyland's liquidity position allowed some marginal room for flexibility. But it was very much a high wire act. Even then, before the three-day week, the prospect looked difficult.

As a boom in car sales got underway in 1973 British Leyland found itself unable to meet demand due to a combination of continuing labour problems and because its production was caught wrong-footed in assessing the extent of the boom.

British Leyland's share of the home market slumped from above 40 per cent to around 32 per cent in 1973. Importers dramatically increased their penetration of the British market.

But even with the onset of the oil crisis in the autumn of 1973, Britain's only major motor manufacturer seemed to have some luck going its way. Sterling depreciation meant that importers' products increased in price and British Leyland's strategy was to regain its former market share at the expense of the importers.

The three-day week and labour disruptions wrecked a chance of that. Around 100,000 units were lost. This and the cost of unrecovered overheads during the short-time working cost profits at least £20m during the first half of the 1973/74 period.

Moreover, there were other ominous signs. European and North American demand was turning down and in Australia, where the company had attempted to rejuvenate its subsidiary with plans for a new "Australian" big car, a combination of factors was leading to substantial losses. Meanwhile, for while British Leyland had

the implications of inflation were becoming all too clear. The company's interim report showed overall losses of £16.6m reflecting a sharp fall in unit output. More significantly, given the present situation, interest charges doubled to £8.25m. Higher rates were part of the answer, but it also meant that British Leyland's cash had gone.

While truck demand remained good during the summer, car sales fell back sharply as the group continued to wrestle with the effects of the three-day week and further labour problems. It was by then a question of when rather than whether British Leyland would need substantial aid.

Inflation was placing profit margins under serious pressure and also meant that the cost of financing working capital had risen by some £70m annually. By the time of the Budget last month with the extent of the impending industrial liquidity crisis clear enough, British Leyland, now heavily borrowed and still committed, as it must be, to its £500m capital spending programme—the time scale had now slipped to seven years—was holding virtually no stocks of finished cars.

What happened, then, to decelerate British Leyland's board finally to appear to the Government? Did its bankers, who a couple of months ago were reported to be happy to continue their support, change their view in the face of further disputes and the bleak prospect facing the world motor industry next year?

For while British Leyland had taken some action to pre-empt the probable downturn demand, notably by waiving some 10,000 employees and by the decision to stop manufacturing and thus the losses in Australia, the company will be hard-pressed to make profits at all while a same time having to finance massive overhead cost and continue capital investment.

The Government's short measure is to underwrite banks' lending to the company, apparently, after a query committee has reported in new capital in 1975 for an equity stake of 25 per cent.

Those bank borrowings be anything between £50m and £100m now, but inflation falling demand for worldwide suggests the situation is capable of deteriorating rapidly within a matter of weeks.

The outcome could be total nationalization of Leyland, for the sums involved in putting the company proper long-term basis at least £500m.

Given that the outcome will be government control of the company probably a description for new shareholders of British Leyland's answer may simply be that they will have to live with the remnants of their investment in the British motor industry.

Officials have openly demanded that President Ford reveal the details of his appeal to people to spend less; and GM dives have simply turned present recession as a bump in the road.

Another factor in the situation is that the blunders by the industry produced big advances for foreign car producers—evaluation of the dollar a particularly hard Japanese and German makers, but having been priced out of the American market they now find Detroit's pricing policies once again give them competitive chances.

Views differ greatly on the immediate outlook for the industry. Much will depend on whether or not the United States administers its reflation. A key factor, of course, is the industry's prices. Some Detroit believe that the man who have still not learnt a lesson and that they continue raising prices.

## Giant problems face the new men at GM

"America's economy is in a recession, but the automobile industry is in the midst of a boom," said the top company executive, said the other day, reflecting a view that is now widespread.

The figures support this statement, showing present sales down more than 35 per cent on a year ago, profits at their lowest levels in years and unemployment in the industry rising at a dramatic rate.

By sheer coincidence the crisis comes just as the two top executives of General Motors Corporation, Richard Gerstner and Edward Cole, reach the mandatory retirement age of 65. Thus the unenviable task of pulling the world's largest manufacturing company out of a serious slump falls on the shoulders of men who could well have hoped for easier assignments.

General Motors' new chairman is Thomas Murphy, aged 58, who joined the company in 1938 and who, like Gerstner, came to the top via GM's finance department.

not foresee the impact on demand of their actions and general inflation and even a few months ago they were expecting total 1974 sales to be around 10 million units.

Now, as 1974 draws to an end, it is becoming plain that total sales this year will be only somewhat above nine million units, compared to sales of 11.4 million last year.

The failure to anticipate the impact on demand of general inflation and sharp car price rises resulted in substantial over-production by all the manufacturers. Because of this mistake, some 14 million production plants are at a standstill, 250,000 industry employees are out of work and dealers have now over 100 days stocks of unsold new cars.

The errors on the production and demand sides have also produced severe industrial relations strains. As tens of thousands of car workers are now indefinitely laid off the impression is becoming widespread among trade union officials that the companies timed the plant closures to avoid having to pay traditional Christmas bonuses. This is just the sort of feeling that can lead to serious labour relations tension in this industry in the months ahead.

Most serious of all is the fact that many of the industry's leaders have still not appreciated that important changes are necessary in the cars they produce. The cost of steel, car components and fuel has soared to the point where the manufacturers have to face the fact that future products must be smaller and more fuel efficient.

Vague plans have been formulated to these ends, but at the same time it is clear that none of the manufacturers is moving with anything like the speed that is now necessary to bring about the changes.

There is a widespread feeling in the industry that the crisis will soon be over, and pious hopes that the Administration in Washington will start encouraging people to start spending.

There are hopes that the Administration and the Congress will delay measures that force manufacturers to make cars that are more economical in terms of fuel and less prone to pollute the environment.

## Business Diary in Europe

An eustera 68-year-old engineer, M François Gautier, is the man now virtually in charge of the future of France's privately owned car industry. He takes on the task in the face of a daunting 35 per cent drop in French domestic car sales compared with a year ago as the new supreme of the "supervisory council" created after last week's Peugeot-Citroën "marriage".

Till now president of the Peugeot holding company, M Gautier will head the new seven-member body, three of whose members were directors in the ailing Citroën concern, which will be assisted by a general secretariat, created inside Peugeot itself, in order to maintain the working day-to-day liaison with Citroën.

Although the limelight is now on M Gautier, he characteristically gave only a seven-minute long interview to the French press, apologizing he was "very busy". It added nothing to the personal facts known about the man who began his career in Peugeot after qualifying in 1930.

"What would have become of Peugeot in the face of" said Renault-Citroën-Berliet? M Gautier replied to one of the three questions there was just time for. He answered: "We should have had to conclude an agreement with a foreign group."

M Gautier will be reorganizing Citroën basically with those

## M Gautier takes the wheel

the United Kingdom, and those that know of it are almost certain to be confused by its unique structure. So when the bank decided to open up in London, the obvious solution in its public relations problem was to call in Lionel Thornton.

Thornton, who is 67, can claim to have more experience in London operations for foreign banks, with the possible exception of Wilfred Wickenden, now at Investitions-und Handelsbank.

Caisse Centrale is his third venture on behalf of a foreign bank and each time he has been brought out of retirement—or should we say the cupboard—to see the new operation on its way. Originally with Lazards, from which he retired as general manager in 1967, he was requested to set up a branch for Mellon Bank.

He retired from Mellon in 1971 only to be approached by Credito Italiano to set up another branch, from which he duly retired in April this year. And now Caisse Centrale, where he is initially a representative, although in due course he is likely to preside over a full branch.

Thornton sees his role at Caisse Centrale, as with the others, as relatively short term. Part of the job is to train someone to step into his shoes and the rest is to provide the

## Spa e Basque

Spain, you might think, is as much an aerospace power as Switzerland, and now power. You would, however, be wrong according to Alvaro Azcaraga. He is the Basque who heads the space division of Sener, the Spanish advanced technology consultants.

Azcaraga was in London at the weekend in the wake of a £200,000 contract for Sener to design an in-orbit service for the European Space Research Organisation's ISEEB satellite, the International Sun Earth Explorer.

This brings in about £4m the value of work Sener is doing for ESRO which involves mechanical support systems for Spacelab, launching rockets for the Ariane rocket, launcher and

## Hotel scandal

An ancient scandal raked over by Derek Taylor and David Bush in a new book concerns the chief Auguste Escoffier and Caesar Ritz, founder of the hotels bearing his name. It seems that in 1898 both were fired from the Savoy Hotel. Escoffier was then chef and Ritz the manager—until an investigation by the Savoy directors.

A statement issued by the Board in March of that year attributed the dismissal of the hotel's two managers and the chef to reduced profits on food and wine sales and for unspecified abuses "prejudicial to the business in many ways

## INTERIM STATEMENT

**CARLO ENGINEERING GROUP LIMITED**

Manufacturers of power transmission equipment, boring machines, tools, textile machinery accessories, steel wire specialist non-ferrous products

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

Year ended	Six months
31st March 1974	30th September 1974
£000	£000
4,228	2,917
361	313
4.4p	3.3p
2.07p	1.13p

The increase in the interim dividend is the maximum permitted under present dividend legislation.

Comment by the Chairman Sir Robin Brook C.M.G., O.B.E. Turnover for the six months to 30th September 1974 increased by 45% compared with the first half of the previous year, resulting in a record profit. Business since then has continued at a very satisfactory level and we have substantial order hand.

## Ask Thornton

Caisse Centrales des Banques Populaires is not, as it freely admits, one of the best known of French banking names in

Malcolm Brown

Fran

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

How to get fair wages for all

idea of the "just wage" "pay anomalies" goes very far... it may constitute the profound differentiation between "labour markets" and "commodities" where the market is not equal...

most clearly affected by the cost of living on the one hand, and by the experience of comparable workers near them on the other... In our attempts to combat the perpetual instability of such processes, we are tempted to begin at the top...

FINANCIAL NEWS

Moss Engineering making the best of it

Moss Engineering takes comfort in the fact that experience of earlier deflationary periods suggests the company's products will not be hit so badly as others... Moss Engineering takes comfort in the fact that experience of earlier deflationary periods suggests the company's products will not be hit so badly as others...

Five Oaks ready for expansion

While net profits of Five Oaks Investments in the year to June 30 last were cut severely from £367,000 to £106,000, the chairman in his annual review says that a further improvement was met in the group's financial position...

Higher BASF payout uncertain

The 1974 payout of BASF AG is likely to be determined by the West German chemical concern's business in the next few months, and not so much by its performance in 1973...

Renwick Group

Poor results from the Volkswagen motor-caravan conversion business and the depressed state of the motor industry, halved interim pre-tax profits of the Renwick Group...

Briefly

SPEEDWELL GEAR CASE: For year to July 31, company made pre-tax profit of £5,000 (against a loss of £25,000); earnings a share, 1.7p. Dividend 0.62p (nil). BELGRAVE (BLACKHEATH): On turnover for half-year of £1.16m (£984,000) pre-tax profit of £26,000 against £13,000. Order books reasonably full.

British and Irish ferry's recovery

The British & Irish Steam Packet Co expects to make a net profit of £250,000 for 1974 compared with a net loss of £1.1m for 1973. This turnaround in the performance was forecast by Mr William B. Mulligan, general manager, when winding up the annual seminar of the B & I Line works council in Dublin.

Hitachi fears deeper slump

Hitachi, the Japanese heavy industrial group, said productivity would deteriorate further during the second half year ending March. A spokesman added: "The current recession is much more serious than earlier expected."

Schneider switch deal with Denain

Denain-Nord-est-Lonzevy said over the weekend that it had made available to the Schneider Group an offer of holding the possibility of buying Schneider's 32 per cent interest in Marine-Firminy.

No Tremletts accounts until New Year

The accounts of Tremletts and its Melbrey and Tower Assets subsidiaries, though nearing completion, will not be ready for submission to the respective annual meetings before the year end.

Guinness, Distillers and Burton figures due

Outstanding profit statements scheduled for this week include Guinness (final tomorrow), Distillers (interim, Thursday), and Burton Group whose final results are expected on Friday.

TODAY: Finals: Allied Manufacturing & Trading, Management Agency & Music, and Trafalgar House. Interims: Blyvooruitzicht Gold, Caffyns, East Rand Prop, Hoversingh Grevels, James Latham, Alfred Proddy, and Walker Crossweller.

TOMORROW: Finals: J. W. Camoron, Comot Radiovision Services, Arthur Guinness International Computers Holdings, Lonrho, NSS Newsagents, Sorck, and Staveley Industries. Interims: Bambergers, Brit Cotton & Wool Dyers, Fairco, Co, and Smith & Nephew Assoc.

WEDNESDAY: Finals: Burco Dean, Caravans International, Cmpair, East Daggafontein, Lloyds & Scottish Interims: Braithwaite Eng. Coated Metals, Daniel Spring & Steel, Western Deep, and Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries. Interims: Assoc Television, Dimplex, Distillers, English Card Clothing, Incedon & Lamberts, Linor Concrete Machinery.

THURSDAY: Finals: Assoc Engineering, Arthur Lee & Sons, Redfearn National Glass, United Spring & Steel, Western Deep, and Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries. Interims: Assoc Television, Dimplex, Distillers, English Card Clothing, Incedon & Lamberts, Linor Concrete Machinery.

FRIDAY: Finals: Burroo Group, Hardys & Hansons, Lombard North Central and Wamsley (Bury) Group. Interims: George Ewer, Graig Shipping, Greeno King, Initial Services, London & Overseas Freighters, Pegler & Hattersley and Jones Wood, and Sons.

The secretary shortage starts to ease

signs are pointing to ease in the market for secretaries. The shortage which last year was at its height is now being brought under control as it is felt over-at least for the time being. An obvious factor is belating and in some cases closures in the City which affected demand for both permanent and temporary secretaries.

Two girls who left in the summer to look around have asked to come back. Agencies do not seem to be taking on extra girls for the time being. Arguably, companies like this, with going rates around £2,000 plus fringe benefits and the promise of stable employment, attract more than an average share of job-seekers. But in a random selection of other companies in various fields, recruitment officers all spoke of greater ease in filling permanent vacancies and a consequent whitening-down of needs for temporary help.

Table showing percentage change in number of secretaries in various months: January -3, February +1, March +19, April +10, May +8, June +7, July +8, August -8.

K SHOES LIMITED Preliminary Results

profits. At £2,256,615 pre-tax profits for the full year were won on 1973 (£2,760,624), but the second half shows an improvement over both the second half of 1973 and the first half 1974. This bears out the expectations expressed in our interim statement.

Dividends. The directors will propose the maximum increase which the legislation allows, namely a final ordinary dividend of 32p per share (1973 - 1.19p). The interim dividend was 0.6p a share in both years. The total ordinary dividend for the year will be 38p per share.

Summary of Group Profits and Dividends table with columns for 1974 and 1973, showing group turnover, profit after all charges, profit after taxation, ordinary dividends, and amounts absorbed by dividends.

Business appointments Conoco North Sea elects executive vice-president

Mr G. J. Maier has been appointed executive vice-president of Conoco North Sea. Mr P. M. Tappett, chairman of Associated Fisheries, is to succeed Mr W. J. Emmison as chairman of D. A. Macrae. Mr Eric Jones retires at the end of this month as chairman and managing director of A.F. Herring division. Mr Arthur York has been named director of Tradition Securities. Mr John Hardman has been made personnel director of Edmondson. Mr David Hutton becomes purchasing director. Mr David Walker has been appointed assistant director-general of the National Water Council. Mr A. J. Woolnough joins the board of Gilbey's. Lady Easonson has been elected to the board of Maxco's. Mr Howard S. Feldman becomes president of Schenley, and Mr adopts vice-president and director. Mr Brian Stoker has been appointed marketing director of Mince Co. Mr Joseph Palmer has been made deputy chairman of Dale Electric International. Mr Gwyn Williams has joined the board of Dalgely UK. Sir Gwyn Williams is chairman of Crossfields & Calhoun, a company recently acquired by Dalgely. Mr J. M. S. Carr is to be on the board of West Riding Worsted and Woollen Mills. Mr S. Jerome Goldstein, Mr Guy Buet and Mr Jan Biot have been made directors of Citicorp International Securities SA, in Brussels. Mr E. J. Crawley, marketing manager of Naafi, joins the board as executive director. Mr D. C. Reeves has become a director of the Derwent Stamping Co. After more than 40 years in the City, Mr J. A. Benner is retiring as an executive director of Jessel, Torrance. He will remain on the board. Mr W. G. Thorpe has been appointed to the board of SKF (UK). Mr Michael Napolitan is joining the board of Gale and Felder as sales director. Mr Michael Vivian has been made a full-time member of the Civil Aviation Authority in succession to Dr Walter Tye. Mr Philippa A. Aubin is appointed general manager and chief executive of Morgan Grenfell's Swiss subsidiary, Morgan Grenfell Finance SA and becomes a director of Morgan Grenfell International. He was previously a vice-president of Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation in Geneva. Mr Arthur Jones has been made chairman of Laser Transport International, the commercial and engi-

Wood Hall's record profits a response to 'the changing situation'

Wood Hall's record profits are a response to 'the changing situation'. In 1974, for the seventh year running, Wood Hall showed a good increase (£1,045 million) in the pre-tax group profits and set new record profits of £3,381 million. "Full credit is due, said Chairman, Michael Richards, to the Managements of the member companies which with few exceptions responded to the changing situation and made their expected or greater profit contributions."

Highlights - Years ended 30th June table comparing 1974 and 1973 figures for Group Turnover, Group Profit before tax, Earnings on Ordinary Stock, Dividend on Ordinary Stock, and Ordinary stockholders' funds.

WOOD HALL TRUST LIMITED

SCAPA GROUP INTERIM REPORT

Table showing financial performance for the half year to 30th September 1974 compared with 1973, including turnover, profit before taxation, taxation, and interim dividend.

Demand for the Group's products continued at a high level throughout the period resulting in healthy order books at the interim stage. Additional effort in export markets has been rewarded by a substantial increase in turnover. Almost 75% of overall group sales take place overseas.

A good start has been made in the second half and providing that production is not interrupted by factors outside the Group's influence the Directors consider that the rate of profit should be maintained at the present level until 31 March 1975. It should not however be assumed that the pattern of the previous years will be repeated whereby the second half year showed higher results than the first half. It is expected that dividends for the whole year will be at the maximum permitted under current legislation.

Wood Hall Trust profit analysis by activity... and geographically. Table showing profit analysis by activity (Pastoral trading, Civil and general engineering, etc.) and geographically (Australia, Asia, Europe, Africa, etc.).

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

TCL likely to maintain profit levels

By Andrew Wilson. Mining Correspondent. Barlow Rand's 59 per cent-owned subsidiary, Transvaal Consolidated Land, is looking for maintained profits and dividends in the current year with further improvements in 1976.

Encouraging outlook for MTD Mangula

A generally bullish forecast for the current year at MTD (Mangula) is the dominant theme of the deputy chairman's statement. While 1974 is expected to improve in respect of a quite exceptional year, the strength of the copper price in the first six months, the production outlook of the Mangula mines and of the Meris group is encouraging.

Wankie losing money

In the first two months of the current year, Wankie Colliery made a loss of R250,000 which by the end of November had risen to R300,000 despite an increase in coal and coke prices at the beginning of the month.

LITTLE HAVEN FARMS

Pre-tax profit rose from £10,000 to £15,000 in the first half to September 30, but small overall loss expected for full year.

More share prices

The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Shares Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors like Industrial, Commercial & Industrial, and Financial.

Brokers' views

A round-up of stockbroking opinion on the economic outlook suggests that the dire prophecies of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research are not without some support from inside the City.

Kemp-Gee heads its review of gilt edged prospects 'The Edge of the Storm' and refers to growing domestic inflation, external recession and currency unrest.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing various fixed interest stocks with columns for stock name, price, and yield.

Wall Street

New York, Dec 6.—Reacting to a tide of unfavourable news, the New York stock market tumbled to its second straight sharp loss today.

Canadian Prices

Table listing Canadian prices for various commodities and currencies.

NY silver closes 6 cents down

New York, Dec 6.—COMEX SILVER futures closed 6 cents down at 30.4 cents a pound when a sharp decline in the price of silver was reported.

Freight report

Persian Gulf tanker rates dropped to their lowest levels since early 1972. Not even at the height of the oil crisis last year did premiums sink to the Worldscale 35 (\$3.62 a ton) paid to a vic by Mobil on Friday.

The new level means that no tanker is able to cover its running costs on a Persian Gulf to Europe voyage and there are abundant indications that owners are preparing for mass layoffs.

Terry Byland

Byland's report on the shipping market notes that the six-week passage to Europe to allow them more time to consider the situation and at the same time bring them into areas such as the Mediterranean where ships can lay up and recommission quickly.

Costs

Costs vary so much from tank to tanker that average lay out points are impossible to compile. Already some 2 million tons of small oilers are lying redundant but so far no vessels have withdrawn from the market.

Certainly at Worldscale 35 many vice owners can expect to lose more than \$100,000 over the two to three months Gulf to Europe round voyage. Worst still, the outlook is one of even lower rates.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Table showing unit trust prices and their changes over the week.

Talbex remains 'sound' in spite of money-lending and other losses

By Ralph Holder. Much of Mr Stanley Lum's, the chairman's, report and speech on the Talbex Group, as might be expected, dwells on the affairs of Dorchester, the finance and mortgage offshoot of the group.

Stebbing as chairman of March), says that the directors of Talbex at Dorchester will continue to take such action as they consider best for the company.

The accounts of Dorchester and three loss-making offshoots are qualified by the auditors, Messrs Lubbock, Fine, of London, who have told the board that they do not wish to say on after the annual meeting on December 30.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table listing Eurobond prices, yields, and premiums for various countries and maturities.

Trans Euro Pipeline (DM)

Table listing Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) shares and their prices.

Trans Euro Pipeline (DM)

Table listing Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) shares and their prices.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Table listing authorized unit trusts and their details.

Offshore and International F

Table listing offshore and international funds and their details.

Offshore and International F

Table listing offshore and international funds and their details.

Bank Base Rates advertisement listing various bank rates and services.

NY silver closes 6 cents down advertisement with details on silver prices.

Freight report advertisement with details on shipping rates.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week advertisement with details on unit trust prices.

Talbex remains 'sound' in spite of money-lending and other losses advertisement with details on Talbex group.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums) advertisement with details on Eurobond prices.

Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) advertisement with details on pipeline shares.

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Main table containing stock exchange prices, capitalization, and weekly changes for various companies. Columns include Stock, Price, Change, Green Div, and Capitalization. Rows are categorized by sectors like Commercial and Industrial, Mining, Insurance, and Financial Trusts.

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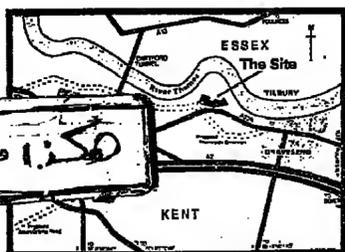
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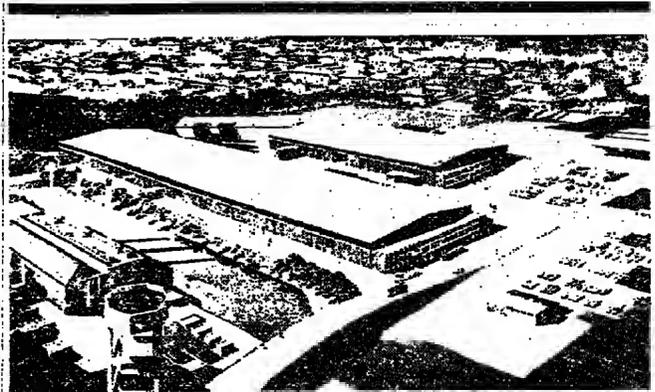
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An artist's drawing of the building at Greenford, Middlesex, claimed to be the largest clear space warehouse in Britain.

With various signs that the large financial institutions are showing increased activity in the property field, it will be interesting to see what response there will be to the proposals put forward last week by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

The borough is seeking a direct partnership with large institutional investors, cutting out professional developers, to finance the second part of their Eden Walk shop and office scheme in the centre of the town.

The total sum looked for is about £5,400,000, consisting of £4,400,000 for development cost, excluding interest rates, and £1m towards land cost. The estimated annual rate of investment based on current prices is about £2,200,000 a year over the development period.

The council, who have obtained title to the whole of the site, are proposing long-term lease and leaseback arrangements which would guarantee a minimum agreed return on an institution's total investment within three years, and a proportion of the growth.

The scheme designed by Ronald Ward and Partners, is an extension of the first phase and is just off Clarence Street. It comprises a system of covered shopping malls linking existing large stores and would include a large store of some 70,000 sq ft, about 30 new shops and 22,500 sq ft of offices.

Outline planning permission has been received and it is hoped that work will begin next September for trading to begin in the spring of 1978. Consultants and letting agents for the council are Donaldsons, of London. The first phase of the Eden Walk development, carried out by the council, was completed in 1967 and included 100,000 sq ft of retail space, compared with about 115,000 sq ft in the present scheme.

The 7th part of the new Grand Central Centre in Sutton Coldfield was officially opened last week. The development, which is by the United Kingdom Provident Institution, has been designed by The Harry Weedon Partnership and includes eight large stores and about 70 other shops of varying sizes. It comprises a series of communicating shopping malls and courts restricted to pedestrians. Above the shops there is parking for about 1,000 cars.

The final phase of the development, which will include

## Institutions becoming more active

about 40,000 sq ft of offices and a bank, is due for completion by the middle of 1976. Hillier Parker May and Row and Elm have been consultants and letting agents and have been appointed as estate managers to the centre.

Planning permission has been obtained by Interland Estates for a new retail store with ancillary offices in Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, north London. The site was formerly occupied by Sainsbury's.

The proposed building would provide just under 24,000 sq ft on ground and two upper floors. Interland are looking for a major occupier and the building will be built to individual requirements. Negotiations with several prospective tenants are in hand, they say. The letting agents are Silverman Bourne and Co and Garrard Smith, both of London.

Interland Estates, incidentally, have also completed their office development, costing £1,300,000, in St Paul's Street, Leeds, the only modern office building to be let in the city at present. Close to the new Bank of England and a short distance from the town hall, the five-storey building provides 20,500 sq ft of offices. Finance for the scheme has been provided by the Standard Life Assurance Co, of Edinburgh, and the design was by Michael Sykes and James Able, of Harrogate. Letting is through Weamerall, Hollis and Cole, of Leeds. The rent is £90,000 a year.

In the industrial field what is claimed to be the largest clear space warehouse in the country has been completed by the Anriol Property Co, a subsidiary of the J. Lyons Group of Companies. The property is at Greenford, Middlesex, off Oldfield Lane, which runs into Western Avenue, and about four miles from Heathrow airport.

Designed by Bovington

Fowler McBride, the warehouse has 197,850 sq ft of clear space on a single floor and in addition there are two floors of offices of 3,275 sq ft each. Eaves height is about 24ft. The rent being asked is between £1.70 and £1.75 a sq ft and letting is through Edward Erdman and Co and Herring Daw.

In Norwich, Wingate Investments are developing the City Trading Estate, which covers about 22 acres close to the city centre and the inner ring road. There is to be a total of 400,000 sq ft of warehouse and light industrial accommodation.

A building of 43,400 sq ft has just been completed for Status Discount Ltd, and work has started on a building of 40,400 sq ft for Booker Belmont Ltd. Wingate are preparing to erect buildings to occupiers' requirements, but would dispose of sites on ground leases to enable occupiers to benefit from the increased concessions for capital investment recently announced. Lettings are through Percy Howes and Co, of Norwich, and Savills, of London.

Preston Guild Trading Estate, at Preston, a development by Haverover St George Securities, is coming along well. The first phase of 70,000 sq ft is fully let. The second, of the same area and consisting of seven units, has been completed. Two units have been let and negotiations are under way for the rest. Keys are of the order of £50 to 200 a sq ft.

Those two phases cover about five acres of a total of eight acres. A third phase will bring the space on the estate to about 250,000 sq ft, with an investment value of £1,250,000, to be retained in the Haverover St George portfolio.

Amsterdam University have bought from the Amalgamated Investment and Property Group the freehold of an office block of 55,000 sq ft in the central part of Amsterdam. The university, who are the main tenants, are reported to have paid about 11m guilders. The building, Amalgamated's whole office investment in the city, is a palace, bounded by the Spuisstraat, the Paleisstraat and the Singel canal. Knight Frank and Rutley acted jointly with Drs C Van Zadelhoff in the sale and advised in the original purchase in 1973, when the price was about 8.5m guilders.

Gerald Ely

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RUST - On 6th December, 1974... Airline Europe - Dublin and Johannesburg...

DEATHS

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RUST - On 6th December, 19